The Centre Reporter.

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PROSPECT BRIGHT

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR PASSING A FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The Senate Cannot Pass the Voorhees Bill Under the Present Circumstances.—An Opportunity for Great Reform.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Not since the memorable silver debate began in the Senate has the outlook for passing a financial measure that will receive the vote of every democratic Senator been as bright as at this writing. The failure of the attempt to compel the Senate to vote by holding a continuous session, which was a foregone conclusion, has convinced those democratic Senators who were pledged to do their best to secure the passage of the Voorhees bill that unconditional repeal is under present circumstances an impossibility and they are for the first time taking part in conferences held for the purpose of reaching an agreement upon a compromise that can be passed as a distinctively democratic measure, and there are the best of reasons for the prediction that such a measure will this week be passed by the Senate.

President Cleveland is not taking any part in these conferences. He is still firm in his belief that unconditional repeal would be the best thing, but he will not veto any compromise which meets the approval of the democrats in the Senate and House, as any compromise will necessarily include the vicious purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and probably the authority for an issue of bonds to strengthen the gold reserve. The indications are that it will also include the repeal of the tax on State bank currency. Secretary Carlisle is reported to have given his opinion as to a compromise that would be approved by President Cleveland and it includes these propositions.

Laying aside personal opinions and looking at the matter from a strictly political point of view it must at once be apparent to those familiar with public sentiment in the west and south that it will be much better for the democratic party to grant some recognition to that sentiment in financial legislation than to ignore it. Without votes from those sections the party can neither elect a President nor control Congress.

All of the Ohio Republican members of the House have been called home to help McKinley, who for some reason has become very much alarmed at the outlook. Democrats in Congress do not forget that Ohio is under ordinary circumstances a republican state, but their private advices are certainly very favorable of late to the democrats.

The democrats of the House are setting the democratic Senators a good example in keeping together. Notwithstanding the efforts of the republicans to create dissension among the House democrats over the Tucker bill for the repeal of the obnoxious federal election laws, that bill was passed on schedule time and it received the votes of every democrat present, as well as those of the populists. The House then took up the McCreary bill amending the Geary Chinese exclusion act, which would have been passed last week if more members than were expected had not desired to make speeches thereon, causing the taking of a vote to be postponed until this afternoon.

The democratic Congress has one opportunity to bring about a great reform, and at the same time save a very large sum of money, that should not be neglected. It is a fact well known to all who have ever had any considerable business with the Treasury department that there is an unnecessary amount of red tape in its method of dealing with accounts involving the expenditure of money. This is not the fault of individuals but of the absurd system which compels a duplication of all the work done in connection with every account which passes through the offices of five out of the six auditors of the Treasury. To duplicate the work the clerical force is also necessarily duplicated. It is not a good argument to say that this duplication is a necessary safe guard, because the work of the Sixth Auditor's office, which handles all of the post-office accounts, and which has long enjoyed the reputation of being conducted under a thorough business system, is not duplicated, being of itself a final settlement of the accounts upon which it passes. It is probable that the joint Congressional committee now investigating the work and methods of the various departments will recommend that all of the bureaus of the Treasury department which exist merely for the purpose of duplicating the work done in the offices of the first five auditors be abolished. They certainly ought to be abolished. It would mean the dropping of five or six hundred needless employees—the influence represented by their friends, many of them Senators and Representatives, is what will make the task a difficult one for Congress—and the consequent saving of their salaries, and it would reduce the time required to get an account through the Treasury nearly one half. It would also show the people that democratic economy was being practiced as well as preached.

At last the House is unanimous upon something. It adopted a resolution asking the Attorney General whether the interests of the Government are jeopardized by the passing of the Union Pacific Railway into the hands of receivers.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

A Year's Showing in the Department in Pennsylvania.

The educational statistics for the past year have just been completed at the Department of Public Instruction. The most interesting totals, as shown by these tables, are as follows: Number of schools in the State, 24,012; average number of months taught, 8.10; number of male teachers, 8,245; number of female teachers, 17,718; average salary of males per month, $42.94; average salary of females per month, $33.04; number of male pupils, 503,858; number of female pupils, 490,549; average number attending school, 722,195; average per cent. of attendance, 84; total amount of taxes levied for school and building, outside of Philadelphia, $7,776,101,62; total State appropriation, $4,978,907,50; receipts from taxes and all sources, except State appropriations, exclusive of Philadelphia, $10,289,298.07; total receipts in State, $17,413,301.43.

Cost of school houses, purchasing buildings, etc., $2,269,103.12; teachers' wages, $8,478,430.69; fuel, fees of collection and all other expenses, $4,373,426.88; total expenditures, $15,410,976.99.

He Is a Walker.

E. A. Thomas, who hopes to walk from New York to Chicago and return on railroad ties in 110 days for a purse of $2,500 offered by the New York Athletic club, arrived at IA tower, one mile west of Kittaning Point on the Pennsylvania railroad, late Monday night. He has yet twenty-one days in which to make the trip and says he can do it in ten. He will arrive in this city this morning, says the Altoona *Tribune*, of Tuesday morning.

Mr. Thomas started on his long journey from New York on April 17, and Chicago was reached on June 10. Mr. Thomas lost two weeks through illness and thirteen days on account of bad weather. He expects to reach New York in time to win the purse and have several days to spare.

The journey is governed by several conditions, inasmuch as the competitor is not allowed to buy either food, lodging or clothing or beg money, depending entirely on the generosity of sporting people for his living. He is also compelled to travel along the railroad the entire journey.

For Directors and Teachers.

The following extract from a letter from the supt. of public instruction, dated 30th ult., may interest teachers and directors in many districts. "Under the terms of the act making the state appropriation, the state treasurer, and the supt. of public instruction has authority to designate the time when the warrants for school appropriations shall be issued and forwarded to the treasurer of their respective districts. The warrants can be issued, therefore, only at such times and in such aggregate amounts as shall be designated by the state treasurer.

Brevities in Season.

Dauberman's meat market supplies No. 1 sausages right along; the fact that Mike Condo makes them is the best guarantee that they are good.

Farmers are busy husking corn; the crop is not as good as usual.

Rev. John Harpster leaves for India in a few days, to again take up missionary work.

A crossing at Harper & Kramer's store is contemplated for the convenience of post-office patrons. A good idea, and the sooner the better.

Paying a Dividend.

The Sunbury and Lewistown Railway announces a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. That's good. We think our road, the L. & T., should be able to pay us stockholders a divy, as it seems to be doing a paying business.

Ghost in Penns Valley.

The nightly appearance of a ghost near Fiedler has caused great excitement among the timid people in the east end of Penns Valley. A number of the courageous young men have organized a scouting band to watch the supposed apparition.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

THE RULE OF MINORITY.

Judge Cooley Writes Strong Words on the Revolution of Washington.

Mr. James Hodges, of Baltimore, has received the following letter from Judge Thomas V. Cooley, of Michigan:—

"The reports of a compromise by which a great deal is to be yielded to the silver interest in order to obtain any legislation whatever in the interest of the country are daily becoming more numerous and persistent, and the indications seem now to be that legislation may be blocked in the Senate at the will of a minority of the members. Why is this? The only reply seems to be that there is no way in which the majority can force a vote. If this is true a revolution has in some manner been effected in the Government—it is no longer the Government our fathers created, but it is one so changed by one legislative body that a minority in that body may at pleasure defeat any legislative measure. We have no longer, as to that body, representative institutions, and that body, by a minority of its members can control both. I feel humiliated as an American citizen—more than that, I feel robbed of liberties that never would have been voluntarily surrendered by the people. The Constitution is violated in one of its most important particulars, and not, so far as we can see, for once merely, but in a way that for all time leaves it at the mercy of a few persons."

Animal Intelligence.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* contains a story of a remarkable display of intelligence recently made by a young heifer near Youngdale. It says: A few days ago a cow belonging to John Q. Deise became fastened in a cattle guard in a field along the Beech Creek railroad, about one-fourth mile east of Youngdale. A freight train went down the road and when near the point above mentioned they noticed a heifer standing on the track. The engineer blew the whistle and endeavored to frighten the calf off the track. She stubbornly refused to move and the engineer shut off the steam and succeeded in stopping the train when within a few feet of the animal. Looking around the trainmen spied the cow and her predicament and tearing away a portion of the guard they soon released her. As soon as the cow moved off in the field, the heifer ran down the embankment, made a spring, and jumped clear over the remaining portion of the cattle guard, and was soon with its mother. The trainmen assert that the calf in some manner reached the railroad track and pursued the course she did to have the cow released. They also say that it was a fortunate thing that the freight came first, for had the passenger train, due at that point a short time afterwards, struck the calf while standing squarely on the track, the locomotive and passenger cars might have been precipitated down the embankment.

Entitled to Damages.

As this is the season of the year when every youth who can beg or borrow an old gun, is roving over the country in pursuit of squirrels and other game, it is well that he make a note of the law of trespass. Some persons think that the sign-boards forbidding hunting or trespassing upon private lands are of little account, and that they may be disregarded with impunity. This is a mistake, as the law makes it an act of trespass to go upon cultivated or enclosed lands for any purpose without permission of the owner, even if there is no signboard, and the owner is entitled to recover actual damages for such trespass.

A Blair County Sensation.

Hollidaysburg, the county seat of Blair, had a first-class sensation a few days ago. One of the staid old town's most prominent citizens, a leader of a church choir and a well established merchant, has eloped with a young woman and left his wife and four children overwhelmed with grief. The man's name is Leslie Lotz, and the woman in the case was his next door neighbor, Mrs. Crawford. He is supposed to have taken $10,000 in ready cash along in his flight and further developments are awaited.

Will Discontinue.

The *Daily Gazette* announces that it will discontinue with last Tuesday's issue. Sorry for our neighbor, but it was brought about in a large measure by patrons failing to pay up honestly; a newspaper cannot live on wind, hence its patrons should be prompt and pay without waiting to be dunned.

The Cars are Moving.

The fact that there are now only 6,000 idle freight cars standing on the sidings of the P. R. R to 16,000 a few days ago, shows how railroad traffic is improving.

FOUND GUILTY

YOUNG WILLIAMS THE POSTOFFICE THIEF SENTENCED.

Ex-Governor Beaver Appeared for Him and Many Petitioners.—Only Got a Year to Huntingdon.

A plea of guilty was entered before Judge Buffington in the United States Court on Monday by S. M. Williams, the Tyrone youth whose postoffice embezzlements were described in the REPORTER a few weeks ago. Ex-Governor Beaver appeared as his attorney and presented a petition for clemency signed by nearly all the citizens of Tyrone, and the young man got off with a one-year sentence to the Huntingdon Reformatory.

The secret of young Williams' fall, so far as the court proceedings were concerned, remained a mystery, but a *Dispatch* reporter was informed by a gentleman from the neighborhood attending court as a witness that there is a woman at the bottom of it.

Williams is only twenty years old and his mistake has aroused universal sympathy in the neighborhood where he lived. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and Rev. Mr. Furboy, his pastor, was among the petitioners for clemency. Mr. Furboy also paid a visit to United States District Attorney Hall last week to invoke his aid in securing a lenient sentence for the young prisoner.

One of the strongest points in the young man's favor was that when he was arrested he had retained the money he had embezzled from the registered letters, about $1,000, in the identical bills he had taken. It is stated he had been saving it to elope with a young woman, and that the girl jilted him. At any rate, it is certain that some time before his arrest he consulted friends to see if there was any way by which he could return the money without being discovered.

Ex-Governor Beaver became interested in the case through an appeal of the boy's father, who is an old soldier and a comrade of the Governor. In his address to the court he said that, like himself, the young man's father had left part of his body in the field of battle.

The speaker told the Court that the young man's motive was a mystery to all his neighbors. He could explain it he said, but preferred not to do so. He then produced the testimonial to Williams' previous good character. It bore a formidable list of signatures, and earnestly prayed the Court to be lenient.

Captain C. J. W. Jones, postmaster of Tyrone, was put on the stand and testified to Williams' good character previous to committing the thefts and to his competency as a clerk.

Ex-Governor Beaver then asked that the youth be sentenced to the Huntingdon Reformatory instead of to the penitentiary.

Judge Buffington, in sentencing the young prisoner to a year at Huntingdon, spoke very kindly to him and earnestly expressed the hope that at regaining his liberty he would be able to become a useful citizen and to re-establish himself in the good opinion of society. Williams, who is a slight, pale youth, but still rather handsome, was very composed during most of the time that the Judge was addressing him, but a few tears trickled down his face at the encouraging words of the grave man on the bench.

It is expected that by means of good conduct the prisoner will not have to serve more than six months of his sentence. Ex-Governor Beaver believes that an acquittal might have been secured on the ground of insanity, there being many persons to testify to the young man's queer actions. Such a defense would, however, the Governor thinks, have injured him more in after life than a sentence to Huntingdon.

Offer a $10 Prize.

The Bellefonte Board of Trade solicit competition in the preparation of a letter proclaiming Bellefontes' natural advantages and resources, and will pay the winner $10 for the best preparation. The article selected will be used as a circular and sent abroad with hopes that it will boom the town.

100 Years Old.

One hundred years ago the survey of the town of Milesburg was made by Col. Samuel Miles, of Philadelphia. This fact is worth commemorating and the enterprising people of that town should not let opportunity pass by unnoticed.—*Centre Democrat.*

Would Prove a Bonanza.

Since an insect has made its appearance that kills off the potato bugs, the newspapes fraternity would now like to see some kind of a remedy to be used in killing off delinquent newspaper patrons.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year

CLOSING DAYS.

Last Low Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

This is the last month of the great Columbian Exposition, an American exhibition which eclipses the efforts of all nations, past and present—and Saturday, the 21st, marks the end of the popular low-rate coach excursions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the World's Fair City. The extensive patronage bestowed on all previous trips of this character and the universal verdict of former participants that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company carries by far the greatest number and the best class of people, thoroughly attest the genuine worth of the facilities to be enjoyed on this route. These facts coupled with the fortunate and entire immunity from accident of any kind thus far, and the completeness and dispatch with which this traffic has been handled, place the Standard Railroad in the enviable position which it proudly claims—of being the best, safest, and quickest route to the West.

All who can do so are advised to visit this stupendous show, as it is highly improbable that another of its immense magnitude will be seen by the people of this generation, and the enormous multitude of wonderful and awe-inspiring sights collected there must be seen to be appreciated.

The remarkable rate of $18 from New York and $17 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and correspondingly low rates from other points on the vast system, will apply for the last time on the date above mentioned. The excursion will start from New York at 9.00 and Philadelphia at 11.30 a. m. A section will leave Washington at 10.15 and Baltimore at 11.10 a. m., connecting with the regular sections at Harrisburg. Tickets will also be sold from principal intermediate stations, passengers from stations not located on the main line taking regular trains to nearest point of connection with the special.

Readable Brieflets.

Friday's rain was some help to the waters all around the state.

Our townsman, E. M. Huyett, has put a nice lot of shorthorn cattle on the farm near Linden Hall, just fresh from Ohio. Pure stock, all.

We are sorry to say that our valued friend, John Odenkirk, is not improving from his illness.

Subscribers to whom we will shortly send bills will greatly oblige by early remittance. Kindly remember this.

The balmy autumn reminds one of the old indian summer periods.

Apples are being run to cider at Mr. Shook's press at the station, by thousands of gallons.

A Fair Experience.

Peter Dreyer, a Lewistown barber, who visited the World's Fair with his family, upon his arrival at Chicago entered a place to procure a cup of tea for his little daughter who was feeling unwell, and found himself among a lot of roughs who asked the enormous price of $4.50 for the beverage. Upon refusal to pay he was roughly handled and finally compromised by paying $2.75 if they would let him off, telling them that it was all he had about him. A belt about his person contained several hundred dollars.

Clinton County.

George Spangler was arrested on Saturday for dynamiting fish on Bald Eagle creek.

Mrs. Freeze, an aged lady living at Tylersville, died on Friday and was buried on Sunday.

Catharine Greninger, widow of John Greninger, dec'd., died Sunday evening at her home near Logan Mills, aged about 69 years.—Sugar Valley *Journal.*

Preaches in Bellefonte.

Rev. Boal, who had been announced to preach in the Centre Hall Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning, recalls that appointment, as at that time he will fill the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Laurie, at Bellefonte.

Suggestions Wanted.

There is $6.49 of the Clara Price Monument Fund left after paying all expenses. The committee wish suggestions as to what should be done with the balance. Address Committee Clara Price Monument, Karthaus, Pa.

The Best Paper.

The CENTRE REPORTER is decidedly the best family newspaper published in Centre county. Every family should subscribe for it.—Loganton *Journal.*

No worthier or more competent gentleman ever was placed upon a ticket for Register, than George W. Rumberger; he deserves to be complimented by a unanimous election.

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Interesting Items Briefly Paragraphed for our Readers.

New Methodist church will shortly be erected at Patton and Spangler.

Lawrence township, Clearfield county, employs twenty-two teachers in her public school.

W. B. Hile, of Lumber City, Clearfield county, has a raspberry bush that gives him two good crops every season.

The Blair county courts appointed M. Laporte, of Tyrone, and A. W. Sims, of Rockhill Furnace, Pa., receivers of the Juniata Mining and Manu-Co.

Six years ago there was not a railroad in Dean township, Cambria county. There are now four and the survey being made for a fifth.

Representative J. C. Quiggle, of Clinton county, having been appointed consul at Collingswood, Canada, has resigned as a member of the legislature.

The Clearfield county, Union of Christian Endeavor will meet at Clearfield on Friday, November 17th. Meetings will be held in the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches.

Incensed at being ejected from the house on the lands claimed by Hon. A. C. Hopkins, at Falls Creek one famliy set fire to the dwelling on Friday and it was destroyed.

George Getty, of Selinsgrove, age 67, lately became the father of a son, which brings the number of his childern up to twenty-five. Mrs. Getty is considerably younger than her husband.

On Monday morning at about five o'clock William Riffler, aged 104 years, died at the Cambria county almshouse. He was born in the summer of 1789. Nothing is known of his past, excepting that for years he has been an inmate of the institution wherein he died.

On Wednesday morning two children of Mr. John Miller, of Houtzdale, one a girl of two years, the other a boy aged four, were playing a short distance from the house. The boy started a fire, and by some means his little sister's clothes ignited therefrom. She was so terribly burned that death ensued about five o'clock.

A couple days ago two children of Mr. John Miller, of Houtzdale, one a girl of 2 years, the other a boy aged 4, were playing a short distance from the house. The boy started a fire, and by some means his little sister's clothes ignited therefrom. She was so terribly burned that death ensued about 5 o'clock.

At a congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church, Lewistown, recently a committee was appointed to solicit funds and if $5,000 can be secured the inside of the church will be remodeled, it being the desire to put in a new floor, new seats, remove the organ loft to the front of the building, make a back entrance, and make some other changes.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

Two Men Struck by Fast Trains on the Pennsylvania and Killed.

Tuesday was a marked morning for railroad fatalities at Huntingdon. Augustus Raymond, of Huntingdon, who was prominently identified with Hancock's veterans during the rebellion, was struck by the Pacific express this morning. He was decapitated and his body horribly mangled.

William Doyle, aged sixteen, of Mount Union, had his left leg cut off while attempting to get on a fast train, and died soon after his admittance to the hospital.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

THE great cost of modern warfare has a pointed illustration in what it cost Uncle Sam the other day for some playful target shooting with his big guns and projectiles in a test of 11-inch armor plate at Sandy Hook. The sport lasted several hours, and 8 and 10-inch projectiles were sent through the 11-inch plate as though it were of wood. Every shot in the 11-inch plate cost $4,188, and at the 9-inch plate, $2,162. Other shots cost from $1,200 apiece down to $700. It is not the sacredness of human life that keeps the nations of Europe ready for war and timid about engaging in it, but the money cost.

—All the news, the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

Action was begun against the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railway Company, in Duluth, in which it was alleged that the road is insolvent, and unable to pay its debts. The plaintiffs are Morris, Shipley & Co., contractors, of Faribault.——Mathaus F. Bozinch, an Hungarian physician, who was lodged in jail in Bridgeport, Conn., a month ago, was released. Bozinch's body was taken in a suit for $10,000, brought by Joseph Kyrszanski, who alleged the physician injured him to that extent by criminally assaulting his wife.——A courier from the mountain town of Ilan, Mexico, arrived at Guadalajara with news of a conflict between a mob of lawless men and the police authorities, which resulted in the death of eight members of the mob and police. The outlaws who were not killed or wounded were driven into the mountains.——The failures of E. H. Sisson, Jr., and J. McKim were announced on the Consolidated Exchange, in New York.——The Ketchum Lumber Company voluntarily assigned in Chicago. The assets of the company are estimated at $450,000, while the liabilities amount to $250,000.——Edward Gottschalk, a New York pawnbroker, failed, and the sheriff took possession of his place. Liabilities about $100,000.——The trial of Franz Welluhn and Bertha Eschert, for the murder of the husband of the latter, William Eschert, last June, in Sheboygan, Wis., ended. The jury found Franz Welluhn guilty of murder in the second degree, and Bertha was acquitted.

James Hayes, a resident of Brockton, Mass., was attacked by footpads while out riding, and terribly beaten and robbed.——Leslie Lots, a church choir leader, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., eloped with a Mrs. Cranford. Both are married.——Two freight trains on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad collided two miles west of Bridgeport, Ohio, damaging both engines and several cars badly. No one injured.——The amount of defalcation of Cashier Jacob Arnold, of the Merchants' Bank, of Lockport, N. Y., will reach $100,000.——The trouble between the Big Four Company and its machinists, at Indianapolis, was settled, the company backing down and agreeing to reinstate every discharged man who did not actually participate in the recent riots.——Frederick Vogel, aged forty-one, whose wife left him some months ago, committed suicide at his home in Paterson, N. J.——The grand jury of the Superior Court of New Haven, Ct., reported a true bill against Dr. William H. Pulford, of Ansonia, charging him with the murder of Nellie Nesbitt by malpractice.——Connecticut Day was appropriately celebrated at the World's Fair, Mrs. George H. Knight, of the State Board of Lady Managers, delivering an interesting address.

While a Northern Pacific train was running at twenty miles an hour, two miles south of New Rockford, N. D., the rear car, loaded with a party of thirty hunters, left the track, owing to a broken rail, and turned over on its side. Twenty men were injured, all of whom were taken to New Rockford.——Peter Pearson, postmaster at Lewiston, thirty miles northwest of Blount, S. D., shot and killed his wife and then himself on the prairie near that place. Jealously was the cause of the shooting. They leave six children.——A fire destroyed $500,000 worth of business property in Sioux City, Ia.——Mrs. Kate Maltera committed suicide in Paterson, N. J.——A fire in the dwelling, in Providence, R. I., occupied by Joseph Daly and family, resulted in the death of Harry Daly, seventeen years old, and serious injuries from the flames to Mrs. Daly and another son, Joe.——At a meeting of the Innesfail Branch of the Irish Federation, in Cincinnati, resolutions were adopted protesting against the actions, of John Redmond and asserting their adherence to the policy of Gladstone.——The Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, has decided to wind up its affairs and go out of business. The reasons given are the present financial depression and the extremely high rates of risks, which the company did not feel justified in assuming.——The Hyndman Hardwood Company, at Hyndman, Pa., has failed. The liabilities are $60,000, and assets $20,000. The principal stockholders reside in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hannah Suffern fell down the steps at Corning, N. Y., while carrying a kerosene lamp, and was burned to death.——The works of the Birdsall Company, manufacturers of traction engines, grain threshers and portable sawmills, were closed by the sheriff in Auburn, N. Y., on an execution of $165,000.——Canda & Kane, dealer in builders' materials, in New York, failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $30,000.——An unsuccessful attempt was made to ditch the fast mail train on the Lake Shore near Quincy, Mich.——Frank Clawsen, living near Hughes Station, Ohio, died from hydrophobia.——Burglars blew open the safes of the postoffice at Lidgerwood, N. D., and, after robbing it, burned the building to the ground.——Howard L. Bayne, the cashier of the Home Savings Bank of New York, convicted of embezzlement, was sentenced to four years in the state prison.——Miss Venetia Telfair received a verdict of $10,585 from the Buffalo Street Railway Company for injuries sustained in a runaway caused by her horse becoming frightened at a broken trolley wire. She sued for $50,000.——A farmer of Berea, Ohio, cut out the tongue of one of the horses of a neighbor, and the tail from another because the neighbor refused to lend him a mowing machine.

ROBBED A STAGE COACH.

Highwaymen Get $3,100 by Holding up the Driver on a Texas Road.

Three miles east of Robert Lee, in Coke county, Tex., the Ballinger and Robert Lee stage was robbed by two highwaymen. They were disguised by wearing long whiskers and having masks over their faces. At a point in the road where there are ravines and thick underbrush they met the stage and ordered the driver to halt and throw up his hands at the same time forcing him to look down the barrel of a six shooter.

They took $1.65 from the driver and rifled the mail sacks, securing about $3,100 which was being sent from the bank at Robert Lee to other banks through the State. After securing their booty they ordered the driver to turn his face to the rising sun and drive fast and "remember the command given by the angel of God to Lot's wife.

RIVAL BATTERIES.

Progress in the Revolution in the Brazilian Republic.

PIEXOTO FIRES FROM LAND.

Two Thousand Men Kept by the Government at Work on the Shore Defense—Wants the White Squadron—Mutinous Guards.

The latest from Rio Janeiro News just received, says: "Our last report closed with the 26th—a day of extreme excitement in the city, because of the engagements at the Custom House and the probabilities of a general bombardment. Signs apparent of increasing irritation on both sides warranted the belief that the conflict had reached a critical stage. We learn that the Government forces suffered severely under fire of the Aquibadan at the Custom House on the 25th and in the raids on Saude and Caju on the water-front.

"On the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th the situation in Nichtheroy was simply indescribable. The contest over the possession of the Armacao workshops have led to a destructive bombardment of that part of the city lying immediately behind the point. The people have been compelled to flee for their lives, and buildings were much damaged by shot and shell, particularly the police barracks, lying behind Armacao Hill.

"The Government has a force of about 2,000 men at the point with a few Krupp field pieces. Their presence is the cause of the frequent cannonading seen from the side of the bay.

"On the 27th the business was suspended. Peixoto ordered the batteries to fire on all ships coming in range. On the morning of the 28th a sharp engagement occurred at Ponta de Caju Christazoa, which was visited by some steamers and launches of the squadron."

Foreigners Warned.

This warning was distributed at Rio Janeiro, to British subjects:

"A message has been received from his excellency Hugh Wyndham, the British Minister to Brazil, announcing that the united forces have taken measures to protect all foreigners in the advent of the town being given up to Anarcy and pillage. In such cases they should resort to the palace square, where they will be protected by the joint forces of the squadron. Mr. Wyndham is informed that Santa Cruz will be bombarded between twelve and one o'clock, or even earlier to-day. He recommends that all British subjects should resort to places of safety without delay."

To French residents this was issued: "In case of attempted pillage or anarcy in the the city of Rio the French are invited to gather at the Square of Don Pedro II, now called Largo do Paco, where a detachment of the foreign squadon's forces is charged to give them protection.

President Peixoto, the Vice-President acting as President of the Republic, immediately issued this proclamation: "Bulletins having been scattered in which is admitted the possibilities of this capital being given over to anarchy and sack, the Government declares that it has every means needed to maintain order and that it will instantly shoot anyone attempting to injure private property."

The hope is expressed that the United States will send here some of the white squadron's good warships, with modern armor and armanent and enough of them to compel England and France to keep neutral at least. These powers resent a republic in Brazil. Formerly this country was very friendly towards England and France but recently has turned to the United States government, though it has done nothing to encourage but has constantly discouraged Brazilian friendship. This country is left to be largely dependent upon the British and French. The reports spread by disgruntled English residents about sack, ruin and murder in the city are accepted as gospel truth by most of the ministers and commanders who openly express sympathy with the insurgents.

FAIR OUT OF DEBT.

Over a Million in the Treasury of the Great Exposition.

Auditor Ackerman's monthly statement of the Exposition's finances to September 30, has been given out. It shows that the Exposition is not only out of debt, but has a handsome balance in the treasury. The amount realized so far from the sale of souvenir coins is $1,929,120; gate receipts to end of September, $7,404,593; concession receipts to October 1, $2,600,307, the photographic receipts to September 30 were $137,426, total miscellaneous receipts, $669,195.

The total liabilities of the Exposition are only $97,212. Fire protection has cost $231,468 and the guard and secret service $982,138; total expenditures on account of construction $17,944,742; miscellaneous disbursements, $6,260,947; total receipts from all sources, $25,234,199; total expenditures on all accounts, $24,205,690, leading a balance of $1,028,508 in the treasury. The total expenditures on account of construction work and administrations were $870,705, those for construction principally under contracts being $344,150.

ALL WERE DROWNED.

A Vessel With All on Board Goes Down in Lake Superior.

A disaster on Lake Superior in which not less than eight lives were lost came to light when a drifting boat was picked up by the crew of the Maskallong Life Saving Station.

Close inspection revealed her identity as a craft that had left Whitefish Point Oct. 6th for Au Traine, 100 miles west. There was on board a crew of at least five men and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carpenter and one child. No one was found on the wrecked boat.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

54TH DAY.—The session of the Senate was given up entirely to considering the Sherman act. That question came up in three separate forms. The first was a sort of personal explanation by Mr. Harris. After the incident came up the resolution offered by Mr. Wolcott, instructing the Finance Committee to put into legislative form the bimetallic declaration of the policy contained in the Voorhees substitute. The Wolcott resolution was finally sent to the calendar. Upon it, Mr. Cockrell, (Dem.), of Missouri, occupied the floor for three hours and a half and had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

55TH DAY.—Senator Squire, of Washington, gave notice in the Senate of an amendment to the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. There were two speeches delivered on the Repeal bill—the first by Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, and the second by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. Mr. McPherson's speech was in support of the bill. Mr. Cockrell's speech was directed against the pending bill. The House bill to repeal the election laws was received.

56TH DAY.—The debate in the Senate on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill had many interesting features. Among other things it showed the staying quality of Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri as a speech maker. Brief speeches were made by Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, and Mr. Irby, of South Carolina. As a senatorial debutant Mr. Smith was a decided success. His speech in support of the bill was able, sarcastic, sententious, and it was delivered in clear, strong tones. Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, argued against the bill, and declared that he and his people would part company with the Democratic party if it persisted in its anti-silver policy. Late in the evening Mr. Dubois, on the part of the silver senators, threw off the mask when Mr. Voorhees announced a continuous session, and said the silver men would hold out to the last. Mr. Voorhees explained his position and that of the friends of repeal and the battle to the death began.

57TH DAY.—From a parliamentary point of view there was no Thursday's session of the Senate. The proceedings of Thursday appear as a continuance of Wednesday's session. They began with the Populist Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Allen) about two-thirds through his speech against the repeal bill; and he finished it with intermittent roll-calls at 8 A. M., having then occupied the floor for fourteen and three-quarter hours. About 10 A. M. one of the two pending amendments to the repeal bill was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 17; and thus Mr. Peffer's free coinage amendment was eliminated from the question, at least temporarily. The debate on the bill was continued by Mr. Martin, who began his speech against the bill. At four o'clock Mr. Martin pleaded fatigue, and yielded the floor, saying that he would seek another opportunity of addressing the Senate. After Mr. Martin, the floor was taken by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, who continued a speech against the bill which he began last week.

58TH DAY.—The Senate met at the usual hour, took up the repeal bill, and submitted, wearied but patient, to the second instalment of Mr. Stewart's speech. The first roll call showed the presence of fifty-four senators, the second of fifty-one and the third of fifty-two. The fifth call showed the presence of fifty-seven. Mr. Stewart announced his purpose not to vote any bill that would limit the life of silver. He was interrupted by half-hourly calls. Senators Teller and Hoar had an excited discussion over the rights of minorities. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, gave notice of an amendment to the bill.

HOUSE.

54TH DAY.—The debate on the Federal Election bill in the House closed. The principal speakers on the Republican side were, Dolliver, of Iowa; Payne, of New York, and Boutelle, of Maine. New York provided the Democratic speakers, Coombs, Bockwood and Fitch being its champions. The latter closed the debate in a carefully prepared speech.

55TH DAY.—The House passed by the majority of yeas 201, nays 100, the Tucker bill to repeal the federal election laws. The vote was strictly a party one, but the third party men joined with the Democrats. Mr. English, of New Jersey, introduced in the House a bill providing that in case any bank chartered by a state shall furnish for notes issued by it state or municipal bonds or securities, and shall satisfy the comptroller of the currency that they are valid, the commissioner of the internal revenue is to allow a rebate of 85 per centum on the tax of such bank.

56TH DAY.—Beyond referring to the Committee on Rules a joint resolution providing for a recess of Congress from October 14 to November 1, the House did nothing except discuss the bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary amendatory of the Geary Chinese Exclusion bill. But two speeches were made—one by Mr. McCreary, the author of the measure, in advocacy of it, as an act of justice and fairness, and one by Mr. Geary, the author of the act, in opposition to its amendment as proposed. The latter, in the course of his remarks, severely criticized the administration for failing to uphold the provisions of the law.

57TH DAY.—There was a sharp debate in the morning hour of the House upon the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands to protect the public forest reservations. It was vigorously attacked by Messrs. Pickler, Coffeen, Simpson, Ball of Colorado, Herrmann and Doolittle, who asserted that the bill should have been denominated an act to denude the public forest reservations, and defended by Mr. McRae, who reported the bill, and Delegate Rawlins, of Utah. Notice was given of numerous amendments, but before any of them could be acted upon the hour expired and the bill went over. The McCreary bill to amend and modify the the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration Act was further discussed, after an announcement by Mr. McCreary that he would ask for a vote on it tomorrow, at four o'clock.

58TH DAY.—In the morning hour the House passed Mr. Outhwaite's bill increasing from seventy-five to one hundred the number of army officers who may be detailed as military instructors in educational institutions. The McCreary bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese Registration and Restriction Act was further discussed by Messrs. Rayner, Sickles, Draper and Morse in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Bowers and Maguire against. The time of taking the vote on the bill was postponed.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Serious Accident to a Pennsylvania Train in Indiana.

Train No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into an open switch in Whiting, Ind., causing the engine, mail car and two Pullman cars to leave the track. Henry Warner, engineer, and John Christie, fireman, were killed.

Three persons were injured, including the conductor, but none fatally. The fireman was buried beneath the engine and scalded to death by escaping steam. The train was composed of a mail car and nine vestibule cars.

The train was running but ten miles an hour. Had it been running at full speed the result would have been worse.

The fire company was at the scene in five minutes and extinguished the rapidly gaining flames. There were more than 400 passengers in the derailed train. The engine and the mail car are both total wrecks.

NO CROWD LIKE IT.

America Never Had Such a Gathering as Chicago Day.

PAID ATTENDANCE, 718,223.

All Records Are Broken—There Were No Accidents—A Large Number of Women, However, Were Prostrated and Ambulances in Demand—A Great Day.

Seven hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three people—the greatest crowd that ever congregated in America—visited the World's Fair, Chicago Day. This breaks the greatest one-day record at Paris with many thousands to spare; completely smothers the "big day" figures of any other exposition ever held, and established a mark which, it is safe to predict, the present generation will never again see attained. To this end glorious October weather contributed.

When the gates opened at 6.30 o'clock fully 1,000 people besieged each passage, eager for admission. From that hour until late in the afternoon there was a constant jam at every gate. The Department of Admissions had an extra force on duty and every turnstile was kept registering at the highest speed. Yet these facilities was inadequate and at one o'clock Supt. Tucker ordered every wagon gate opened and stationed a corps of men at each to take tickets. When the wagon gates were closed at 4 o'clock 590, 00 people had been admitted, and 181,000 more were added in the next three hours.

Previous to this the palm for large attendance rested with Independence Day, July 4, when the attendance was 283,273. Other days notable for great crowds are: Illinois Day, 243,951; Transportation Day, 231,522; Polish Day, (ast Saturday), 222,176; Knights of Honor Day, 216,643; Pennsylvania Day, 203,460, and Railroad Day, 202,376.

The total number of paid admissions since the opening of the Fair is 16,492,070. The greatest day at Paris was 397,150 and at Philadelphia 217,526.

As soon as the transportation companies began to move they found thousands ready to be carried to the grounds. Cable, electric, horse and steam cars and lake steamers were taxed beyond their capacity from that time to midnight.

The Exposition building, great and small, was decorated, but the Illinois building was the most gorgeous of all. The dome was covered with flags and streamers, and the walls, wings and roofs were brilliant with colors of all nations. In the west entrance the name "Chicago" burned in electric lights at night.

The exercises began with the introduction of two Indian chiefs at 9 o'clock.

The old Pottawatomie Chief, Simon Pokagon, whose father deeded the land upon which Chicago is built, had come from his home in Hartford, Mich. He stood beside the Columbian bell with uncovered head in the dress of the white man. He was born 53 years ago, Sept. 27 last, on the day that the transfer deed was delivered to the agents of the United States Government.

By his side stood a more picturesque figure. His dress consisted of a heavy and varied coat of paint on his face, body and limbs, a head dress of feathers and a breech cloak of beaded buckskin. He wore moccasins and looked a typical Indian on the warpath, although he came with a message of peace, standing as a historic figure between the Chicago of yesterday and the Chicago of today.

He was Chief Young, sixty years of age, who came from the Pottawattomie reservation, near Niles, Mich., to tell the people of all nations that his father, who bore the same name, christened the World's Fair City, "Chicago," which, literally interpreted, means "There the skunk dwells."

These two old and feeble Pottawattomie chiefs were the idols of the hour. Miss Emma C. Sickels, the heroine of Pine Ridge, introduced them. Chief Pokagos had his speech written out, but only read part of it, as his command of English was not sufficient for the occasion, nor his voice strong.

Chief John Young did not speak.

The two chiefs, Miss Sickles and Thaddens S. Taylor, who came to Chicago in 1837 and whose father, Lataxop M. Taylor, of South Bend, who was a witness to the sale of Chicago's site by the Pottawatomies, then grasped the red, white and blue covered rope made from scores of contributions from all nations at the Fair and gave the big bell a number of quick strokes, followed by the plaudits of the multitude.

The chiefs then held a levee on the go-as-you-please and get there if you can plan. After being photographed they retired to see the show.

The ground of the Terminal Plaza could not be seen for the mass of people who filled it. In front of the stand erected for the chorus of 2,000 voices, under the direction of W. L. Tomlins, an orchestra, the United Exposition band and the Eighth Cavalry Mexican Band accompanied the chorus in a mighty melody which aroused the people to a high pitch of patriotic enthusiasm.

The programme began with an overture. Then came "All Nations," "Star Spangled Banner," with a refrain by the multitude: "Dixie," "My Native Land," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Down on the Swanee River," ending with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

HUNDREDS OF HORSES DIE.

Frenzied by Fire, They Are Suffocated or Burned to Death.

Frenzied with fright and driven into a stampede by a raging fire that broke out early in the evening, in the Wallace street barns of the Chicago City Railway Company, 500 horses were either suffocated or burned to death.

The barns were entirely destroyed. They were located at Wallace and Thirty-ninth Streets and were among the most extensive under control of the company. They occupied the large brick building two stories in height and extending for a hundred feet on Wallace and ninety on Thirty-ninth Street.

CABLE SPARKS.

The coal-miners' strike in Belgium has collapsed after only a few days' duration.

The New South Wales loan of £2,500,000 has been successfully issued. The subscriptions amounted to £6,500,000.

Spain has announced her determination to chastise severely the Moors who interfere with the work on the forts in Mellina.

A German newspaper says that Prince Bismarck is slowly sinking, and that it is improbable that he will ever leave Kissingen alive.

By the burning of the barracks of a Russian regiment thirty-nine menlost their lives and many more are severely injured or missing.

It is reported from Rio Janeiro that the situation is more favorable for the government, as there are sights of an interposition by the powers.

Six thousand miners who had been on strike since July 25 resumed work in Yorkshire. The collieries at Bolton, in Lancashire also resumed.

The Brazilian minister at London says that desertions from the rebel fleet at Rio occur daily, and that the fighting strength of the fleet is greatly weakened.

Eight bombs were found in front of the house of a magistrate in a village near Barcelona, Spain. The fuses had been lighted but failed to explode the bombs.

A scene was created in the Birmingham Church Congress by Father Ignatius protesting against Rev. Charles Gore being allowed to speak because he was a "denier of Christ."

Major Von Wissman's African expedition arrived at Tanghanyika on July 7, after numerous hard fights with the Arabs. He was victorious in every fight, and liberated hundreds of slaves.

The Spanish government has rescinded the quarantine order issued when the Russian flag-ship dropped anchor at Cadiz. The vessel had just come from Copenhagen where cholera does not exist.

Prince Bismarck's condition is a source of solicitude to his friends. His right hand is useless from a slight attack of paralysis, and it requires two servants to lift him into a carriage when he goes riding.

Csolicz, who attempted to kill Cardinal Vaszary of Hungary, in April last, because he had been discharged from employment at the palace, was placed on trial in Buda Pesth. He expressed sorrow for his act, saying the Cardinal had forgiven him and had heaped coals of fire upon his head by supporting his family while he had been confined in prison awaiting trial.

EXPERT STO GIVE IT A TEST.

Amick's Discovery Sent to South Africa, Cuba, and Venezuela.

The fame of Cincinnati, O., as a center of medical research has gone to the ends of the earth. Dr. C. Howland Strong, of Cape Town, South Africa, has been in that city a week investigating the Amick cure for consumption, and takes back with him sufficient medicines for sixty patients. He sails from New York this week. Dr. Joaquin Duenas, secretary of Cuba's delegation to the pan-American medical congress, was also sufficiently impressed to order the Amick medicines, and yet another delegate obtained a supply for Venezuela. In far off Alaska, an American physician, Dr. Arthur Jordan, is stopping the ravages of consumption among the natives of his island of St. George with Amick's help, and the Cincinnati discoverer's offer to physicians everywhere of free test medicines for any number of patients is as eagerly accepted in the frozen North as in the Southern tropics.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Hitherto the coal imported at San Francisco has been principally Australian.

Madame de la Ramee, the mother of "Ouida," died recently in England. Her daughter was born in 1840 and published her first book about 1860.

Gen. Vasquez, the new President of Honduars, has forgiven all political offenders. No revolution can be expected there for some weeks at least.

It is stated that an American house has concluded a contract for 2,500,000 tons of Japanese coal, to be delivered at San Francisco in the course of the next ten years.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, thinks the appointment of Mr. Hornblower to the Supreme Court a good one, and thoroughly creditable to Mr. Cleveland's good judgment.

Aldace F. Walker, formerly of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and more recently Chairman of the joint committee of central traffic and trunk lines, has resigned and will return to the practice of law.

The aged Duchess of Cleveland, the mother of Lord Rosebery, who is one of the last of the surviving ladies who officiated as bridesmaid to the Queen at her majesty's marriage, over 53 years ago, is just about to set out on a journey to South Africa.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, spent only a few hours at the World's Fair and then set out for Niagara Falls. It is rumored that he accidentally slipped his incognito and Chatfield-Taylor got on his track.

Maj. H. L. Morrill, general manager of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, has offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the villain who turned the switch and derailed a passenger train near Springfield, Mo.

State Senator Joseph T. Lawless, of the Portsmouth (Va.), district, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Commonwealth before the next legislature. The office has been held for several consecutive terms by Judge Henry W. Flournoy.

Miss Lucy Stone, who has reached the age of 75 years with scarcely a day of severe illness, is now reported to be suffering from the enfeebling effects of advanced years. Her mind is still clear, however, and she suffers no pain and sleeps well, but takes little nourishment. She married Henry B. Black, well nearly 40 years ago, but, with his consent, has always retained her own name.

Thirty girls employed in a laundry at Louisville "took a hand in the Louisville and Nasaville strike by refusing to wash the linen of the men who took the striker's places." Their places were soon filled.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Part of the State.

A. J. Dress, of Reading, the agent of the Spang heirs, has been released from jail, one of the heirs becoming his surity.

While hunting near Sewville woods, Thomas Holland brought down an American eagle, measuring six feet from tip to tip of wings.

Frederick Weaver, a young German, employed as a loader in the mines at Locust Gap colliery, was instantly killed by falling down the counter chute.

Terrence H. Boland started to ride to his home in Dunmore on a Lackawanna freight train. He slipped while walking over the cars, fell between them and was cut in pieces.

Every effort is being made to organize an artillery company in Altoona. Already fifty-two persons have signified their willingness to join by signing their names to the form. Twenty-four additional signatures are required to complete the company.

On account of slow orders to boatmen on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which has resulted in crowding empty coal craft in many of the basins between Honesdale and the Hudson River, a committee of boatmen has gone to Albany to lay the matter before the company. The condition of the canal boatmen is worse this year than ever before.

In compliance with the order issued by President Smith, of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, all the mould workers in the sixteen factories of the United States Glass Company quit work.

The Lutheran Synod of Western Pennsylvania, in session at Carlisle, re-elected Rev. M. Ort, of Mechanicsburg, president.

Captain Flora Jamison of Philadelphia, and several Salvation Army officers were fined two dollars each at the Police Court in Reading, on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were arrested for holding a meeting on Penn Square. There were a strong protest made by a number of citizens when they were brought into the station house. While they were waiting for bail they organized a Salvation Army meeting in one of the cells.

A disastrous freight wreck by which one man was killed occurred on the Reading Railroad near Exeter. A coal train broke in two and a car was pushed from the track. Just then a fast freight collided with the wrecked car and eighteen cars were piled up on the track. The conductor of the freight Edward F. Corcoran of Schuylkill Haven was killed, and the engineer Daniel Flannery of Pottsville was badly scalded.

The old county banker, Rummel, who vanquished a party of robbers near Caesville, one day last week, has decided that he will go out of the banking business and not keep any money in his house. He has deposited $18,000 in a Millersburg bank.

Archie Miller, fireman on the third section of the Chicago limited express, was beheaded at Glen Loch. He had his head out of the window of the cab when it struck the wall of a bridge used by the Trenton cut-off road.

Later developments concerning the mysterious millions said to have been left by a German named Spang to several people in Pennsylvania have led to the discovery that the entire affair is a myth. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Dress, the man who produced what he claims was the will of Spang.

Mike Zipoy at Harwood fractured the skull of Mike Holgar because the latter annoyed him. Holgar will die.

What was nearly a riot occurred at Bellewood near Altoona between a gang of railroad men and a detachment of workmen engaged in laying water pipe. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken out an injunction against the borough.

The Indian pupils who have been at the World's Fair returned to the Carlisle School.

Jacob Epler, a farmer of Bellaire, was kicked about the head bya vicious horse and may die.

David Schumber, a farmer of Lickville, aged 64, died of an attack of hiccoughs, which continued for several days.

Lon Harden, colored, was run down while walking on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western track at Scranton and instantly killed.

The new Evangelical Church, the first to be erected in the new town of Riverton, Cumberland county, was dedicated.

A. A. Ackerman, of the United States Navy, has been detailed to duty at Bethlehem, at the ordnance department of the Bethlehem Iron Company.

Samuel McClaren, aged 40 years, was lodged in jail at Scranton, charged with fatally beating his 12-year-old son, John. He will be held without bail to await the result of the child's injuries.

Thomas P. Lonsdale and Colonel F. J. McGee, architect and inspector of the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School Commission, are looking up sites for the erection of the buildings.

Miss Dougherty, a daughter of Justice S. B. Dougherty, of Landenburg, shot herself in the thigh. She was toying with a rusty revolver which she had found in an out-of-the-way place about her home.

Rev. Charles Miller, of New York, assisted by Rev. Ezra H. Yocum, the presiding elder of the Danville district, and Rev. Daniel H. Shields, organized a Methodist Episcopal Church in Hazleton. Rev. Van de Camp is the pastor.

THE MAFIA AT WORK.

Officer Toole Assaulted, It Was Supposed by Members of the Society.

The Mafia has again broken out in New Orleans. Officer Toole, who had his throat cut several weeks ago by an Italian named Perricano, was dangerously assaulted by unknown persons.

It is believed that this is the result of a Mafia plot, as Toole was an important witness against Perricano, whose trial has been set for hearing very soon in the criminal court.

Tom Mann, the associate of John Burns and Keir Hardie in leaving the labor movement in Great Britain, is about to take holy orders. During the holidays he will be appointed to the curacy of a popular parish in an industrial district.

When I Get Time.

When I get time—
I know not what I shall do;
I'll cut the leaves of all my books
And read them through and through.

When I get time—
I'll write some letters then
That I have owed for weeks and weeks
To many, many men.

When I get time—
I'll pay those calls I owe,
And with those bills, those countless bills,
I will not be so slow

When I get time—
I'll regulate my life
In such a way that I may get
Acquainted with my wife.

When I get time—
Oh, glorious dream of bliss!
A month, a year, ten years from now—
But I can't finish this—
I have no time.

ONLY A PRESCRIPTION.

BY L. CRESWICKE.

He was not my medical attendant; he was not even a friend. On the first day we met, and as we sat side by side in the Kensington Museum, he scrawled it on the yellowing paper which lies before me.

At that time I was very young, scarcely more than a child, but no one would have guessed it; my pale, attenuated face was lined with grief, and the eyes, which but a few months ago had been likened to velvet, had almost disappeared behind their swollen and discolored lids.

And the reason for the change was a grievous one. I had loved and been beloved again. A stern father had put his veto on all correspondence—he had forbidden us even to hope!

Certainly Leslie Blount's prospects were not good; his few years of soldering had brought only debts and no promotion, and his expectations, such as they were, were shadowy in the extreme. On his departure for India three years back I had been but a child; I was startled therefore when, on his return, he rashly yet passionately declared he had loved me all along! I could not own to loving him in return; I had not learnt what love was, but had a vague, indefinite feeling that it meant what the sunrise does to the flowers—color, light, expansion!

I hid nothing from my parent, but told him in shy and loving accents of the new experience which had dawned. He was furious; I had never seen him so before. He swore that no penniless infantry subaltern was fit for his daughter, and muttered something about "confounded cheek of the rascally sub. to propose," etc., etc.! I wept and entreated—he ranted and raved, and finally wrote off to Leslie an infuriated command never to darken his doors again.

Then I, heartsore and wretched at this abrupt termination of love's young dream, timidly entreated permission to write one last epistle. My request was granted, but only on condition that the communication should first be submitted to my enraged parent.

It seemed a terrible ordeal, but I determined to risk it. My dear unlucky lover should at least learn his love was returned and that my constancy should last "till death do us part." This I wrote and more still—pouring out all the feelings of my young awakening heart over four sheets of note paper, and begging him to work at anything which would bring riches, as dross seemed to be the only "open sesame" to paternal hearts.

With trembling hands I intrusted my first love letter to my father. It wrung my heart to watch his methodical mode of rubbing his glasses before adjusting them to read the confessions of love.

I could not face him, but glanced away across the landscape till I imagined he had scanned the whole, and then I turned. Was it possible? Could it be? Did I, indeed, see a tear trickling down his venerable nose across which his spectacles looked dim and opaque.

I had not intended to be eloquent or even pathetic. I had written only as my soul prompted, and this crude history of my early grief had thus moved him. I rushed into his arms and implored him not to refuse to send the missive.

"I will give it to the impertinent young dog myself," he exclaimed, and bolted from the room. In an hour's time he returned, and I scarcely dared demand a reply.

"He'll bring his own answer," was all he vouchsafed.

What was my astonishment as I dressed for dinner—weeping love-lorn tears the while—to hear Leslie's well-known knock at the door. Down the stairs fled I with winged feet. He might meet my father, words might end in blows, and then—

Terrible thoughts coursed like lightning through my brain. Yet another shock awaited me.

I found my father and Leslie handshaking, not formally, but with warmth and effusion, in the hall. In a short time all was explained. On receipt of a furious letter from my irate parent, warning him off the premises, Leslie, but just recovered from Indian fever, had taken to his bed with ague. In this state my father had found him when he had called to deliver my letter in person, and there and then had asked him to dinner.

There were, however, conditions attached to the invitation. Leslie might come and dine but once more—just to say "farewell," but on his honor he must promise never to attempt to see me or write unless some more promising change took place in his prospects. Should any stroke of luck bring him a reasonable sum to marry on then he might venture to correspond.

After all this state of things was preferable to the first, and Leslie parted from me with a heart full of hope which love made infectious.

Before very long my father received a letter informing him that having obtained the post of special war correspondent to a daily paper at a salary which seemed to me enormous, Leslie was on the eve of starting for Constantinople. The Russo-Turkish war was the theme in all mouths at the time, and my lover, who had long been panting for activity, had determined to put his military experience to some more practical use than loafing in garrison towns for meager pay and tardy promotion. My father was extremely pleased with what he called the "smartness of the young rascal," and agreed that at so safe a distance a correspondence might commence.

A new happiness came into my life and when the travel-stained letters from my literary warrior arrived from the seat of war, full of animation, of anecdotes and sketches, and lastly of trusting affection, my joy knew no bounds. This added new zest to my education, for I was not yet "finished," according to the scholastic term—in fact, by comparison with my talented lover I often felt an ignoramus of the most hopeless kind. In details of the war, however, I was quite au fait. I daily read every word which came from his brilliant pen, and in this way hoped to improve my acquaintance, not only with life, but with my suitor, of whom, perhaps, but for the opposition of my parent, I might never have thought again. Thus does the heat of paternal ire often expand into blossom the immature shoots of love which might otherwise know no development.

One morning, as usual, I opened the paper and at once commenced reading the columns headed "From Our Special Correspondent." The account was more exciting than usual—there was a description of Turkish artillery, of a march under trying circumstances without food or water, and many other adventures, graphically told. I forget them now, for what I next read effaced the immediate past from my memory forever! Under the head of "special telegrams" was one line:

"Lieut. Blount, our special correspondent, died yesterday of enteric fever."

* * * * * * * *

To a very young person the word death is but a sound—a thing associated with old age or infirmity if considered at all. I had never known any one who had died, and confess to have been utterly unmindful of such a possibility, when my lover started for the wars. The ominous line therefore conveyed no meaning to me, more especially as, in an adjacent column, the special correspondent's vigorous manhood displayed itself in every word. For all that, the room seemed misty as if enveloped in fog, through which I could not penetrate.

I was seated thus when some one—my father, I think—came in and snatched the paper from my hand. I had read it through, he was welcome to it.

I made no effort to regain it. He smoothed out the sheet several times, but read not a word, for great tears were rolling down his seamed old face.

Then he opened his arms and took me into them, and whispered many endearing terms, some of which I had not heard since babyhood.

What was the matter? Did he, too, think Leslie Blount was dead?

I pointed to the brilliantly written columns and smiled.

"That letter was sent by post days and days ago," he said in a broken voice, whose emotion I could scarcely understand. Then a light began to dawn, or was it darkness? Yes, a chaotic blackness that preceded the earthquake which buried all the innocence and hope of my jocund youth in oblivion.

* * * * * * * *

For a whole month I lay occasionally frenzied, occasionally despairing, weeping and praying God would have pity on me, and save my taking up the thread of life again. But my prayers remained unanswered. Then I arose, as we all must, to face the dreary future. I had had no experience of lover's joys in the past, I would have none in the years to come. Art should be my only lover, work my only solace now.

A dreary little figure clad in black, I trudged daily to the South Kensington Schools, and in one month produced better work than others did in six. Then a letter came. It was from the seat of war, written by a Red Cross doctor, who offered to deliver up to me some relics of him who was no more. From the School of Art I wrote, "Come," and waited. When the campaign was over, he came.

The corridor was full of girls chatting and giggling and preparing to leave for the luncheon hour. The swing door facing me opened and an awful sight presented itself. It was the figure of a man. Such a figure! Hercules come down to earth, all bronzed and glorious from the eastern sun.

Though there were twenty girls about he extended a hand to me, with a look of recognition, two honest blue eyes as clear as the sky looked down upon me with a reassuring smile. I took the hand and followed him out of the building into the museum beyond.

Then he drew from his breast-pocket a small parcel and handed it. I knew what its contents must be. A lock of my hair, some forget-me-nots and certain photographs of my extreme youth, and another more recent one taken previous to Leslie's departure, in all the pride of my sixteen summers and a long gown! I moved them one by one with listless fingers, scarcely recognizing them.

"One would imagine the sight of these would make me weep," I said with a dreary smile, "but I cannot—every tear was exhausted long ago!"

"So I see," he replied bluntly. "You must be cautious lest your sight be affected Drawing all day with weak eyes cannot be conducive to comfort."

It was pathetic to know that the miserable condition of the orbs of which I had hitherto been so proud was obvious even to a stranger.

"Tell me of him," I murmured, changing the subject.

He did. He gave very few details in a series of jerks, dwelling as little as possible on the saddest feature of it all—the end. I was scarcely conscious of his presence, but was dreaming of that far-away tent, sweltering in the morning sun, with the enemy within a few miles, and death—the greatest enemy of all—staring my lover in the face.

"He died clasping my hand, and thinking of you," he added almost in a whisper, lifting the hand next me with a slight gesture.

On the impulse of the moment I caught it in both my own and raised it to my lips.

Crimson as a poppy grew his cheeks, he remembered we were in a public place, I had forgotten all but that his hand had touched my lover last! Fortunately our corner of the museum was deserted.

"Did you know he loved me?" I questioned.

He bowed his head.

"So well, that could I have laid down my life instead of his, that he might return to you, I would have done it."

"How good you are!"

"Not so. I had nothing to live for, and no one to care for me—that is why I lived!" laughed he rather bitterly.

"You will come and see me often," I implored. You are the last link between me and him."

"If you wish," was his curt reply.

"I must return to the class," I exclaimed lingeringly.

"And injure your eyes forever? Stay," said he, drawing a note from his pocket, from which he tore the spare half-sheet, "I will give you something for them."

He wrote some mystic lines comprehensible but to himself and the chemist. I stuffed them heedlessly in my pocket and returned to work.

Many times after that we met, for my father took a fancy to him, and encouraged his coming. He imagined the doctor's visits cheered me. I scarcely liked to own they did. Looking into his gloriously handsome face, I regretted my pallid shrunken features for the first time.

I began to wish for the looks which had been so promising but a short while back, but they returned not. The glitter had gone from my eyes as the glint of love's gold from my heart. But had it? A red blush of shame overspread my features as I questioned with myself if the memory of the dear dead waxed fainter in the presence of the living.

A year crept slowly by, and I lost my father who had become dearer to me since my grief. Armand Daintry became my friend. He was more gentle, less abrupt than when we first had met.

By instinct rather than anything else, I felt I had brought peace into his life, as he had into mine. Of love I had never thought. It was a thing stillborn, buried before the breath of life could come to it. I believed my art was sufficient for me, and knew not it was glorified by the continued presence of one who had become a dear friend, an almost brother. Wherever I went, whatever I did, I felt that the thoughts of one being, like guardian angels, hovered round me. Was I unhappy, he comforted—was I undecided, he advised—was I ambitious, he supported me!

Month after month passed. I was no longer a student, but an artist, and my first little picture, entitled "Outside Adrianople"—of a dead horse and his rider, had been commended on the Academy walls. But nothing endures here below, and a change came at last.

Armand Daintry called. His face was pale and grave.

"What ails you?" I inquired at once.

"Nothing, but that I must leave you. I shall volunteer for Egypt to-morrow."

"Ah!" A strange tightening of the throat hushed my words.

"It's no good hanging about in England doing nothing."

"Why not? Why not?" I asked impulsively. "Are you not happy here?"

"Happy? Too happy! Camilla, listen. The first day I saw you I knew it would be all up with me. I had seen your photograph, and said to myself that is the girl I could have loved. I dared fate in venturing to meet you. I have dared fate in trying to continue a friendship with you while my heart was mad with love. That you have no thought of me I know. That is why I will not remain, but go where a man may do his duty and forget."

A flame-red blush caught my cheeks and lit up my eyes, then I turned icy cold. Could my pulses beat, my heart leap with joy, with rapture, while that dear dead man lay far away in a lonely grave 'neath the blistering Eastern sun? And Armand had been his friend! There seemed treachery in hearkening to words of love from him!

"And when you return?" I asked with unnatural calm.

He smiled bitterly.

"If I return I may be cured!"

"So easily?" I could not forbear exclaiming.

He grasped my hand.

"Would you not wish it so? Is it possible that if I live you would let me devote my life to giving you the happiness you have lost, that I might teach you the difference between a real love and the ideal one you pictured?"

His blue eyes shone like a sunlit heaven, and his hands, the hands which unfalteringly bound the wounds of the suffering amid shot and shell on the battlefield, trembled like those of a man drunk with wine.

With one great bound my heart's love went out to him, then I remembered. What would he think of a love so easily foresworn?

"Have you no answer for me? Will you try and forget the past?"

"Never!"

My voice was harsh and unnatural. I dared not show the emotion that almost mastered me.

"Good-by then," he said, holding out his hand.

Something that was very like a sob rose in my throat, but I strangled it. Strangled it until he was gone. Then, oh, then I dared to weep, calling him back to love, to bless me, for he could not hear.

"Armand, my beloved, stay!" I moaned through the long days and nights which followed, but I heard no more of him. If only he had refused to go and waited, how different life might have been! I comforted myself with the hope that he would return, the campaign could not be of long duration. I would wait and hope, and should he love me still I would then let the dead past bury its dead.

If only I had let him write, but he never attempted it; he had forgotten I was a woman, and accepted my harsh decision as unchangeable. He made no effort to reverse it. The only scrap of his handwriting I possessed was the prescription he had given me at our first meeting.

With loving hands I made a sachet of satin and placed it in its scented folds. Its commonplace lines were dearer to me than would have been the love lays of a poet. Some day I would show him how I had treasured the ragged page, which was already limp and faded with my kisses.

"News of the war! News of the war!" was roared by the venders of specials, and I read with avidity of their engagement. There was no mention of him, doctors did not seem to count, and yet I felt convinced that wherever he was he was doing good and gallant work in the face of danger.

At last I saw his name and knew my pride in him was justified.

A detachment of Egyptians officered by Englishmen had gone forth in search of the enemy, they had met and at the most critical moment the cowardly Egyptians had turned tail and fled, leaving their leaders to fight almost single-handed against overwhelming numbers.

The papers presented a graphic account of the heroic fighting which followed until the handful of officers was overpowered, the correspondent dwelling finally at some length on the coolness and courage of the doctor, Armand Daintry, who fought with them, and whose body was found surrounded by seven of the enemy, to whom he had dealt death before his own end had come.

* * * * * * * *

Oh, loving heart, farewell! For a moment something in my brain seemed to snap, then I gathered myself together with a mighty effort and left the house. By night I had taken my passage to Egypt. What I expected to do there I cannot say, perhaps I had some vague desire to recover the body of the brave man who said he had none to care for him.

Anyway the journey saved my reason, though it is needless to say the place where he and his companions had fallen was occupied by the enemy and impossible to every one—most of all a girl.

* * * * * * * *

Years have passed and the events related are hazy in the mists of the past. I am what is called a happy wife and mother now.

My husband is a good man, with no sentiment and an inexhaustible fund of humor. We eat, drink and are merry, and our children grow up bonny and fat around us. Our lives are full of social duties and employments which absorb every thought as the world wags cheerily on.

And yet sometimes perforce I stand still to breathe, to dream, to sigh. 'Tis then I open my faded sachet and gaze on the yellowing half sheet and its scrawling, meaningless lines, written by the hand that can never more be lifted to succor the suffering or defend the right.

Only a prescription, but on it are my kisses and my tears. Only a prescription, yet it recalls the glory of my life, its coming and its passing and its burial in the bosom of the seared Egyptian sand.
—[Belgravia Magazine.

I Love in Thirty Languages.

A French amateur has amused himself by finding out how the verb "I love" is written in 30 different languages. Considering that no less than 53 different languages are spoken in Europe, 153 in Asia, and so on, the result of the French gentleman's researches amounts only to a very small fraction of the 860 different languages that are spoken on our planet. However, the result may be of some interest:

In English—I love.
In French—J'aime.
In German—Ich liebe.
In Dutch—Ik lieb lief.
In Swedish—Jag alskar.
In Danish—Jeg elsker.
In Norwegian—Jeg elsker.
In Latin—Amo.
In Italian—Amo.
In Spanish—Amo.
In Portuguese—Amo.
In Russia—Lioubliou.
In Polis—Kocham.
In Hungarian—Varok.
In Greek—Aghapo.
In Turkish—Sereyroum.
In Armenian—Gesirem.
In Roumanian—Eu iilbseb.
In Hindoostan—Main bolta.
In Persian—Doustdarem.
In Arabic—(Egypt)—Nef'al.
In Arabic—(Algeria)—Nehabb.
In Cambodic—Khubom sreland.
In Malay—Sahya saka.
In Annamitish—Toi Thu'o'ng.
In Chinese—Ouo hihouang.
In Japanese—Watakusi wa suki masu.
In Briton—Karan.
In Volapuk—Lofob.

Acting Its Song.

The white-banded mocking bird of southern South America—the finest feathered melodist in the world—is one of the species that accompany music with appropriate motions. And just as its song is, so to speak, inspired and an improvisation, unlike any song the bird has ever uttered, so its motions all have the same character of spontaneity and follow no order, and yet have a grace and passion and a perfect harmony with the music unparalleled among birds possessing a similar habit. While singing he passes from bush to bush, sometimes delaying a few moments on and at others just touching the summits, and at times sinking out of sight in the foliage, then in an excess of rapture soaring vertically to a height of a hundred feet, with measured wing beats like those of a heron, or mounting suddenly in a wild, hurried zigzag, then slowly circling downward to sit at last with tail outspread fanwise and vans, glistening white in the sunshine, expanded and vibrating, or waved languidly up and down, with a motion like that of some broad-winged butterfly at rest on a flower.—[Longman's Magazine.

Orange Culture.

It is estimated by competent authorities that in Florida there are 10,000,000 orange trees, bearing and non-bearing. In Arizona, a new section as regards orange culture, there are about 1,000,000 trees that will come into bearing within a few years. In California there are 6,000,000 trees, part of which are bearing and part will produce in a few years. As each tree grows not less than two boxes, and sometimes reaches as high as ten, it can easily be seen that in ten years from to-day the production of oranges in the United States on the basis of the low average of two boxes a tree will be 34,000,000 boxes, or enough to supply the whole world. It is no wonder, therefore, that business men engaged in marketing the orange crops are casting about for favorable outlets, such as England and the Continent promise to be.—[Canadian Grocer.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

USE STERILIZED MILK.—The New York Medical Record urges the disuse altogether of unsterilized cow's milk as food for young children, insisting that more harm than good comes from such food. The Record is of the opinion that cow's milk is a fruitful source of much of the tuberculosis that now curses humanity, that in the very young the tubercles do not attack the lungs as at a mature age, but the mesenteric and other lymph glands. The point is made that in Japan, where there are no cows, tuberculosis is unknown.

DEAR FOOD NOT THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.—The maxim that "the best is the cheapest" does not apply to food. The best food in the sense of that which is sold at the highest price is rarely the most economical for people in health. The food that is best fitted to the real wants of the user may be the very kind which supplies the most nutriment at the lowest cost. Round steak at fifteen cents a pound contains as much protein and energy, is just as digestible, and is fully as nutritive as tenderloin at fifty. Mackerel has as high nutritive value as salmon, and costs from an eighth to half as much. Oysters are a delicacy. If one can afford them there is no reason for not having them, but twenty-five cents invested in a pint would bring only twenty-nine grams, about an ounce, of protein, and 260 calories of energy. The same twenty-five cents spent for flour at $6 a barrel, or three cents a pound, would pay for 420 grams of protein and 13,700 calories of energy. When a day laborer buys bread at 7½ cents a pound, the actually nutritive material costs him three times as much as it does his employer who buys it in flour at $6 a barrel.—[Forum.

DISINFECTION AFTER CONSUMPTIVE CASES.—Both in France and America the risks incurred by the lack of antiseptic precautions in consumptive cases are receiving serious attention. Dr. Hopkins, of Thomasville, in stating that he has joined the growing army which placed tuberculosis in the category of contagious diseases, explains that his experience for 19 years with this disease in a consumptive resort has made him a willing subject of Koch. He does not doubt that all persons receive the tubercle bacilli at some time or other into their air passage, but fortunately the great majority possess the power of repelling them. Indians in a state of nativity seem impervious to the germs of consumption, but are now dying by thousands on the reservations. The whites and the blacks in prisons all the world over labor under similar conditions. A report from the Illinois State Prison at Joliet says that there are 1,400 convicts, and that fully one-third of them have consumption in light or bad form; nearly all deaths in the penitentiary have been caused by consumption. Dr. Hopkins emphasizes the danger that lurks in sleeping cars, in carpets, bedding, clothing, and in the walls of apartments occupied by consumptives which have not been properly disinfected. He considers that the time may be approaching when the resorts now soliciting the patronage of the consumptive will be quarantining against him. In Paris, it appears, the hospitals are increasingly overcharged with phthisical patients, so much so that the Society of Medicine and Professional Hygiene has lately issued a request for the founding of a special hospital devoted to the treatment of this disease, "which contaminates convalescents and ordinary patients in the general hospitals."—[Hospital.

THE PROBLEM OF HEREDITY.—The scientific shibboleth of our time is heredity. The word is on every one's tongue. Viewing a fallen fellow-mortal, it is quite the fashion to shake one's head and say: "Oh, heredity accounts for him; blood will tell." And with this formula we are accustomed to measure our fellows, much as a clerk measures cloth. And lest there should be any doubt about the method, the man of science comes to our aid. "Yes," he says, "you are quite right. Your formula expresses the universal principle of heredity. We word it a little differently, but the idea is the same. 'Like begets like' is the way we put it. It applies to every living thing in the world. Notice this bacillus, for example. Even as you observe it beneath the microscope it divides, and two bacilli are there in place of one. This process it will continue indefinitely, under proper conditions, until there are myriads of bacilli there, but every one will be precisely like the first. The cholera bacillus never changes into the bacillus of consumption, nor that into the bacillus of diphtheria. Each produces its own kind and no other. 'Like begets like!' It is beautifully simple, unequivocally true and of universal application." It is little wonder that so relatively simple, so true and so sweeping a proposition has proved alluring. All universal formulæ are so. But it should not be forgotten that a seemingly simple principle may become very complex, indeed, in its appplication. So it is here, indeed, a stumbling block of most alarming dimensions appears at the very outset, if we attempt to apply the principle of heredity intelligently to any higher organism, in the fact that two parents are to be considered. These parents are not precisely like one another, hence, in the nature of the case, the offspring must be either identical with one parent and unlike the other, or else identical with neither. Here theory wavers, but experience proves that the offspring always combines in some measure the qualities of both parents; hence, that it never is precisely like either of them. What, then, becomes of the principle of heredity?—[Henry Smith William, M. D., in North American Review for September.

Everybody knows that the French standard of measurement is the "meter," but how many correct answers do you think you could get should you put this question to the first hundred persons you meet: What is the basis of French measurement? What is the "meter" a part of? Should you be fortunate enough to get a single correct answer it would be something like this: The French standard measure of length is founded on the measurement of the earth from the pole to the equator on the meridian of Paris. This total distance is divided into 10,000,000 equal parts, each of which is a "meter." The meter is 1.094 English yards.—[St. Louis Republic.

LOSS OF LIFE IN MANEUVERS

Thirty-one Casualties in the Late Annual Tactical Exhibitions.

The great danger to vessels and human life attending the annual tactical maneuvers of the navies of the world, so terribly emphasized by the disaster to the British ship Victoria through its collision with the Camperdown while executing a difficult movement in naval tactics, is prominently brought to notice by the office of naval intelligence in reports just issued under the direction of Lieut. F. Singer, chief intelligence officer of the United States.

During the past year or so maneuvers were held by the navies of Austria, England, France, Germany, Japan and Russia, and in this list may also be included the Columbian naval rendezvous review at Hampton Roads and New York. It is somewhat startling to learn through an official source that no less than thirty-one casualties, exclusive of the Victoria affair attended these drillings of mobilized armed craft, and this number would be augmented considerably if certain admiralty offices, that of Russia in particular had not purposely concealed all information of such accidents from the public, and if reports of late occurrences had been received by the intelligence office. Considered in connection with the recent wreck of a Haitien cruiser, by which a number of prominent Haitien diplomats were drowned, and the loss of a Russian gunboat of the monitor type, with all on board, the figures of naval casualities given in Lieut. Singer's compilation, mark the last twelve or fifteen months as a tragic and grievous period for the navies of the world.

The thirty-one casualties mentioned all occurred during the progress of naval maneuvers, but it is in the interest of a correct understanding of the matter to know that a number of the accidents did not result from the execution of movements in obedience to tactical definitions but came about through disarrangements of machinery, the explosion of a boiler, or some such happening concerning only a single ship and the persons in it.

The English navy, for example, is credited with twenty-seven casualties occuring during the maneuvers, but the term "casualty" in many of these cases it applied to matters so trival as to be hardly deserving of mention. The well-known liberality of the British admiralty office in making public the circumstances connected with every accident to naval vessels accounts for these somewhat startling figures, and it must also be remembered that fleets of an extraordinary size take part in the English maneuvers, and that several of the movements executed are attended with extreme danger, greater than vessels of other powers are allowed to incur.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON prefers the cable cars on Pennsylvania avenue to a carriage in going to the Capitol and returning to his home.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 60	@	$ 4 65
High Grade Extra	3 85		3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	65¼		67¼
CORN—No. 2 White	53		54
OATS—Southern & Penn.	35		36½
Western White	35		36½
RYE—No. 2	52		53
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	12 50		13 00
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	65	@	$ 1 00
No. 2	70		75
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 60
Seconds			90
CORN—Dry Pack			50
Moist			58
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 4½	@	$ 5½
City Cows	4		4½
Southern No. 2	5¼		5¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 70	@	$ 75
ONIONS	70		80
Yams	1 60		1 75
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 8½	@	$ 9
Clear ribsides	9		9½
Hams	13¼		13½
Mess Pork, per bar			18 75
LARD—Crude			11¼
Best refined			11½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 29	@	$ 30
Under fine	28		29
Roll	27		28
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 11½	@	$ 12
N. Y. flats	12		12¼
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 19½	@	$ 20
North Carolina	18		19
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 11	@	$ 12
Ducks, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 50	@	$ 4 75
Good to Fair	4 00		4 25
SHEEP	2 00		3 25
Hogs	7 00		7 37
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	23		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	6		69¼
RYE—Western	0		56
CORN—No. 2	47½		48
OATS—No. 8	23½		24
BUTTER—State	19		27
EGGS—State	24		25
CHEESE—State	5		9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	67		67¼
CORN—No. 3	46½		47
OATS—N. 2	36¼		37
BUTTER—State	27		28
EGGS—Penns. ft	20		22

HE CENTRE REPORTER.

D. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. OCT. 19.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
JOHN P. CONDO.

For Treasurer,
JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register,
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
GEORGE L. GOODHART.
T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner,
DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors,
H. W. BICKLE.
W. W. ROYER.

TAXPAYERS READ.

"We think it clear that under the authority to improve streets, a municipal corporation would have no right to improve a turnpike road since the right to take tolls imposes upon the private corporation the imperative duty of keeping its road in proper condition for travel, and the municipality cannot cast that burden upon the property owners." In re-opinion: Wilson vs. Allegheny City, 79 Pa. st., page 272.

Let the taxpayers of Centre Hall carefully consider the above, and it would be well for our councilmen to reflect. Will the taxpayer submit, when there is recourse?

A FEW FACTS.

The Republicans had set their pins to capture the sheriff and an extra commissioner. That can't be done unless Democrats fail to turn out on election day or permit themselves to be misled into voting for the opposition nominees. At a former term, Cook, the opposition candidate for sheriff and an extra commissioner, were elected solely by Democrats giving so-called complimentary votes.

And what was the result?

The county became a by-word under sheriff Cook;

The Henderson gang spent the surplus left by Greist and Wolf and ran up the expenditures.

Democrats will you allow this to be repeated? We trust not.

Elect your nominee, John P. Condo, and you will place a man in the sheriff's office who will discharge his duties with credit to the county.

Re-elect Goodhart and Adams, they have managed the affairs of the county during past three years faithfully and well.

A MOVE is being made to have the World's Fair continue open another month.

THE fellows who thought they could defeat Condo and Rumberger are getting pale behind the gills.

THE chap who thought he'd be the next county treasurer has too many Miles to cover and won't get there.

THE ONLY ISSUE.

Senator Voorhees, in his championship of the right of the majority to rule, uttered this patriotic sentiment:

"There is an important principle involved in this question, and if at the end we have to go down I will go down with my flag nailed to the masthead. If compromise is to take place on the principle that the minority has the right to dictate; it will be done by others, not by me."

That is just where every man should stand who believes in the government of the people, by the people, for the people. That is the issue now, and there is no room for any compromise.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says he will sign no compromise silver bill. He insists upon unconditional repeal. That's Andy Jackson for you. The conduct of the silver idiots in the senate has put them beyond the pale of courtesy—they have acted like brutish bullies.

IT MAY be news for some to know that a big battle was fought at Jericho. For further particulars read Joshua, 6th chapter.

MORE TAXES—LESS WAGES.

It is not in evidence that the United States gains anything by the excessive duties on tin plate but the privilege of paying a great deal more for an article of common use and necessity, says the Pittsburg *Post*. While in 1892 we imported from Wales 422,000,000 pounds of tin plate, our imports in the present fiscal year, 1893, has increased to 628,000,000 pounds. The duty on this, under the McKinley law, is over $13,800,000. Somebody has to pay this. Is it the consumer or the Welsh producer? In the year before the McKinley bill was passed the price per box of tin plate was $4.34, while the average price for several years preceding 1890 was but $4.36. The duty then was but 1 cent per pound, as against 2 2-10 cents at this time. The price of tin plate is now $5.85 per box. It is just as well to keep these figures before the people. Alto, under this blessed McKinley law, the people are paying a tax of 14 cents a pound on pig tin or tin ore, not a pound being produced in this country. We continue to import more tin plate than we did before the McKinley law was enacted, and we are paying 22 per cent. more for it. The McKinley tax was put on not for revenue, but for protection, the intent being that it would shut out foreign importations. That was the prophecy of Congressman McKinley in advocating the tax. But in making it he was as far out of the line of truth as he was when he declared the McKinley tariff would maintain and advance wages. It has done neither. Under it wages have steadily declined.

THERE is no sound reason why any Democrat should bolt any part of his ticket. It is made up of sound men carefully selected, and everyone will make an efficient officer. No "complimentary" votes.

IT IS the du'y of every Democrat to work for the entire Democratic ticket. Every candidate is worthy your undivided support. Don't let the Republicans laugh in their sleeve because they hoodwinked you with voting a complimentary.

THE HARRIS COMPROMISE.

There is a good deal of talk of a compromise bill proposed by Senator Harris, of Tennessee, a silver Democrat, but a very sagacious and diplomatic senator, instead of the Voorhees bill, over which the senate has been wrangling in disgrace to the country for several weeks. The compromise proposed by Senator Harris abandons the idea of a bond issue, to which there are grave objections in a party sense. Then it attempts to force silver into circulation by calling in all the bank notes and gold coins under $10, and reissuing and recoining them in that amount. This would leave the country without any smaller bank notes or gold than the $10 denomination, and would necessarily force the silver dollar into circulation. It is next provided that the $50,000,000 silver bullion in the treasury purchased under the Sherman act shall be coined at the rate of $3,000,000 a month. By this proposition the treasury would be relieved of the purchase of any silver bullion for a period of a year and a half. How much should be purchased after that time will be the critical point of the plan should it advance to consideration by the senate.

THE silver bill which has made all this trouble in the country, was signed by Harrison. The pocket states, with a population less than some of our counties, have over a dozen senators, who are silver kings, and filibuster to prevent the repeal of the silver bill. These pocket states were manufactured to secure additional electors for the re-election of Harrison. Now they are proving to be the curse of the country, by defying the will of the people and obstructing legislation.

Democrats, be awake, the election is nigh. We have an excellent county ticket in the field which is deserving every honest man's vote. The Republicans are on the alert, expecting to find Democrats in a nap and thus gain an opportunity to make a tap. Let every Democrat be at the polls on Tuesday, Nov. 7, and vote for the entire ticket, every man on it is honest, capable and deserving.

The hope of defeating a part of the Democratic county ticket is blasted; the people wont have it that way.

Harter will be elected to continue pulling teeth, while Condo will be the sheriff to pull the law breakers.

Goodhart and Adams will be re-elected to do business at the old stand and the taxpayers will rest easy that the commissioners' office will be in safe hands for another three years.

TUESDAY, November 7th, is election day and it is near at hand It is the duty of every Democratic voter to make his brother Democrat aware of this and have him out on that day and vote the ticket straight. Get out the vote and Democracy will always win.

Inconsistency art thou a jewel that so many wear thee?

We still cling to the belief that unconditional repeal of the silver bill will pass the senate.

The silver minority claim the courtesy of the senate to set them above the house and senate. The only courtesy we know of to meet such impudence is for the majority to put their feet upon them instanter.

Few of the silver senators are eloquent or logical; as windbags they break the record.

AN I. O. O. F. TABLE.

Remarkable Piece of Work Done by Mr. D. F. Luse.

This week we were shown a remarkable piece of work by Mr. D. F. Luse, which for dexterity and skill displayed by the artisan, it is a specimen of rare handiwork. It is a table, of pretty design and finish, and is constructed entirely of woods contributed by members of the Centre Hall and other lodges of Odd Fellows.

Each state and territory is represented including the District of Columbia, in the table by the contribution of a distinct piece of wood, as is also every foreign country and island where there is an Odd Fellow's order.

The top of the table is inlaid with the contributions and is of handsome design, while the skeleton is also constructed in same manner. Each piece is labeled, giving the name of place and number of lodge donating. Twenty-two foreign countries and islands are represented. The table was begun by Mr. Luse in October 1890, and was not completed until a few days ago, and the work upon it can scarcely be realized except by a close examination.

In securing material for building up the table, Mr. Luse wrote 353 letters and postals, and some of the contributions could only be secured through the aid of foreign consuls and congressmen. There are 686 pieces of wood in the table, 62 different kinds. Among the notable pieces of wood of historic renown in the table is one contributed by the Odd Fellows of District of Columbia; a piece from a hickory tree planted by "Old Hickory" Jackson; Iowa sent a block from a frontier house, one of the oldest buildings in the state. A piece of maple from the yard of President Singer, of Singer sewing machine fame, represents the state of Connecticut. Georgia has a piece of yellow pine, which was a part of a paper weight used by a confederate official during the recent rebellion. Many of the woods are of the rarest and finest the countries produce. The table is heavy and massive and throughout is carved and inlaid. It is an Odd Fellows' table, as all the contributions were from members of the order.

The table has attracted a great deal of attention and since finished will be placed on exhibition in the I. O. O. F. room where for an insignificant sum, for the benefit of the Lodge, this rare specimen of art can be inspected.

CARD OF RESPECT.

Professer Josiah Jackson died, somewhat suddenly and after a comparatively brief illness, at Chester, Pa., Oct. 10th, 1893.

We, the faculty of the Pennsylvania State College, realize that there has gone from among us a man whose strong individuality was a force in the growth of the college; whose warm, genial sympathies rendered his friendship a peculiar treasure; who during long years of experience as a teacher, had endeared himself to the hearts of a large circle of students.

We shall miss him in the management of the College, from our social circles, but, more than all else from our hearts.

While, in this sudden removal from earth of our beloved co-laborer and friend, we bow with humble submission to the Divine will; we share in the bereavement which has so suddenly come upon the household, and extend to the afflicted wife and children our deepest sympathy, commending them to His care who has said, "I will not leave you comfortless. I will come to you."

THE FACULTY.

The Penna. State College,
Oct. 12th, 1893.

Blew a Gale

Last Friday the weather Bureau predicted a storm moving from the West Indies to the states and it arrived on time too. All day Friday the wind blew with force, driving before it the rain that was falling. The wind increased by night and blew a perfect hurricane. Several chimneys were blown down in the town and in parts of the valley trees were torn up and fences blown down. Damage was done to late fruit, and it was but the lateness of the season which saved fruit and grain from being greatly damaged.

500 New Cars.

The Beech Creek Railroad company is having made at the Lebanon shops 500 cars for the Clearfield coal trade, fifty of which have been delivered. The style is known as the rapper coal car. They are equipped with air brakes similar to the cars in use by the New York Central road. The company is getting nine new engines from the works at Schenectady, N. Y.

Glanders in Horses.

Dr. Riter, the veterinary surgeon informs us that he has discovered symptoms of glanders in several horses in the valley. If this disease should secure a stronghold among the noble animals, it is hard to tell just where it would end.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF sundry orders of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at Centre Hall, on

o——o SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1893, o——o

At 10 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Thomas and James Lingle, dec'd., late of Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

NO1. A fine farm, situated in Potter township, bounded on the east by lands of John Lingle, A. B McNitt, on the south by manor line, on the west by farm No. 2, on the north by line of Nittany mountain, containing 183 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a large two-story house, large barn, and other outbuildings. Farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of fruit and running water at house and barn.

NO. 2 A fine farm situated in Potter township, bounded on the east by farm No. 1, on the south by manor line, on the west by lands of Fred Kurtz, U D. Osman, W. Heckman, and others, on the north by line along Nittany mountain, containing 155 acres and 149 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a large frame dwelling house, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Well supplied with water and all kinds of fruit.

NO 3. A tract of timberland, situated in Gregg township, Centre county, containining 45 acres and 149 perches. Bounded on the west by lands of John D. Decker, on the south by lands of —— on the north by lands of ——, on the east by line of lands of M. Brown, it being well timbered with white, yellow and pitch pine, hemlock, oak and chestnut.

TERMS.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One-third in one year, balance in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and bear interest from date of sale. For timber tract terms cash, or in three annual payments with satisfactory security for same.

JAMES C. BOAL,
Administrator of James Lingle, dec'd.
WM. B. MINGLE,
Administrator of Thomas Lingle, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, near the Red Mill, on Saturday, October 28th, 1893, at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate of Elizabeth Grossman, deceased, late of said township, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone corner in public road, thence along lands of Benjamin Bitner, north 36 degrees, east 22 7-10 perches to stone, thence along same north 70¾ degrees, west 20 perches to stone, thence north 25 degrees, west 18½ perches to stone, thence south 35 degrees west 30½ perches to stone, thence south 16 degrees, west 4.8 perches to stone, thence 62 degrees east, 2 perches to stone, thence south 56 degrees, west 13.5 perches to stone, thence along Red Mill dam, south 86 degrees, east 8.5 perches to stone, thence south 81½ degrees, east 8.5 perches to stone, thence north 76¼ degrees, east 14 perches to place of beginning, containing six acres and 130 perches. Having thereon erected a two and one-half story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, all new, with good orchard of choice fruit, and excellent water, making it a very desirable property; land of the finest soapstone quality.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to bear interest and be secured by bond and mortgage on said premises

J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator c. t. a. of Elizabeth Grossman dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE real estate.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, about four miles south-west of Centre Hall, on

o—o SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1893. o—o

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Daniel Horner, dec'd., late of said township to wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of James Runkle; on the north-east by lands of David Workinger, Wm Colyer and others; on the south by lands of Susan Allers and others; and on the west by lands of David Love's estate, or O. K. Love, containing 182 acres more or less. Having thereon erected a two and one-half story frame house, good barn and other outbuildings, with good orchard and excellent water on premises.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises or judgment note.

J. S. HOUSEMAN, Adm'r.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in th theree words, "World's Columbian Expositon," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as Judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED.—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Esther Ulrich, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. WAGNER, Executor,
Kipple, Pa

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONed against selling my husband, J. L. Faust, anything upon my credit. I will pay no bills whatever contracted by him.

LYDIA FAUST,
oct19-3t Potters Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Tibbens, deceased, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA M TIBBENS,
oct19-6t Penn Cave P. O.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS made application to the Land Department for a warrant for about forty-one acres of unseated land in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of east of warantee Charles Gobin, on south by Mifflin county line, on west by John Brown and Adam Barger, and on north by Samuel Treaster

WM. J. THOMPSON,
oct12-3t Potters Mills.

- A BIG BARGAIN! -

A WONDER FOR THE PRICE!

THINK OF IT!

A Child's All Wool Suit and Overcoat, both made of same material for

$7.00

OR

$3.50 A PIECE.

See them. They are the greatest bargain we ever offered.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

POSITION DURING SLEEP.

A Subject Upon Which Doctors Disagree.

Almost every one has a favorite position during sleep, and no end of theories and beliefs is indulged in on the subject of the proper position, location and general condition for that sleep "that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care.', Many physicians argue that one should cultivate the habit of sleeping on the right side, especially if one has indulged in a full meal late in the evening. The food makes its exit from the stomach on the right side and it is for this reason claimed that the position is more favorable to digestion without effort. This is important, as all of the faculties and functions should have a certain amount of rest, and in no way is this as easily attainable as during the hours of sleep.

Other authorities say that one should always lie on the back, but there are excellent reasons why this is not wise. The weight of the stomach and its contents rests upon the spine, which often affects the nerves. Some severe cases of insomnia have been cured by sleeping on the face.

This is easy to do and is the most comfortable position as one dispenses with the pillow. One young man who had exhausted all the skill of the doctors fell into the habit of lying on his face, with his right arm under his head, which was turned slightly to one side. By this change natural rest soon came to him and he soon recovered. Whatever position one may choose to take, a little practice will make it comfortable, and the experiment is well worth trying.

COBURN.

House Totally Destroyed by Eire, Inmates Barely Escape.

Miss Gertie Hosterman is off on a two weeks visit to friends in and around Woodward.

Miss Caroline Krader, of Sunbury, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Levi Speiglemyer over Sunday.

C. Alexander and wife started for the World's Fair on Monday morning of last week, they will remain about two weeks in the Windy City. J. W. Kerstetter and wife have charge of the farm in their absence.

Frank Hackenberg and wife have shook the dust from this place from off their feet, and have gone to Lewisburg to remain till spring.

A. J. Campbell was at home to see his family and remained over Sunday.

Merchant T. B. Everett and grain dealer John Hoffa, made a trip to Tyrone, Houtzdale, Osceola and other places in the soft coal regions, last week, and returned on Saturday evening; their mode of traveling was by bycicle in which they have become experts.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, the house and contents on the John Sankey farm about two miles west of here, and occupied by Robert Hackenberg as tenant, were totally destroyed by fire. The inmates, consisting of Mr. Hackenberg, wife, and three sons and a niece of Mr. Hackenberg's wife, were all soundly sleeping and barely escaped with their lives, having no time to remove any of the goods. The fire was caused by an over heated furnace, used that day for boiling applebutter. No insurance.

The rain in this section on Friday caused the creeks to raise considerably.

The P. O. S. of A., of this place had five initiations of new members in the last two weeks.

Parties guilty of illegal fishing, would better look a leedle oud, and not get into the intricate meshes of the law. The law is being enforced in other places, and why not observe it here?

Making Improvements.

Druggist Murray has permanently removed the fence fronting his property down street, and before through with the work he has just begun will make several improvements, among them being a new pavement which he will lay, and do away with the troublesome board walks. Would that all would follow him in this respect and do away with the board walks entirely.

Reduced the Price.

The World's Fair directors have wisely decided that all persons under the age of eighteen years shall be admitted to the exhibition during this week on paying a fee of ten cents. This will enable the school children who have not been able to pay the twenty-five cent fee to get the benefit of the display.

Not Over Plenty.

The chestnut crop this year is about up to the average, with little room to spare. They are not overly plenty in the mountains above town, and the markets will not be glutted from the harvest. The crop of worms are good however and you get a prize with almost every chestnut.

Not Successful.

Although the deer season opened on October 1st, as yet we have heard of none of the fleet denizens of the forest being killed. The hunters of Potters Mills were out several times but were unable to find any.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

The Office Boy on Babies.

The office boy of the Tyrone *Herald* dilates as follows on the subject of "Babies."

There are three kinds of babies. Babies that ain't borned yet, babies that is borned, and babies that never o't to bin borned, and doll babies, but cat's babies is kittens, and dogs' babies is pups, but a cow's baby is a calf, and soforth.

Babies is bawled and bald. Good babies is the kind you read about. They are mostly dead, or else belong to uther fokes and not to you.

A baby is a small pece of breething skin which is like a nuspaper—red awl over (goak.) Some fokes uses them for clocks, because a baby's insides is all full of yells, and when he goes off it is night, and most parents knows it is time for them to git up.

Some babies was invented by Mr. Edison and some by uther men, but Hugh J. Grant never invented none. Oh no; he's 2 slick.

Babies is divided into 2 kinds—boys and the kind that never o't to bin borned—gurls. But twins and triplers is the uther kind witch comes in groops. They come too hi for most famblies. But i think it's 2 bad about my ant mary—pa ses God won't never let her have no twins nor triplers, nor anything, 'cause he's down on old mades. But a kitten can lick its oan muther.

Babies ain't got no teeth; but they want to swaller thare oan fists and everything, the littul suckers! But thare is too much babies in this world anyhow. If docturs would only mind there oan bisnis and cure sick fokes more and not go round for so mutch new babies awl the time, the world wouldn't have haf so much trubble. They could cure awl the collick and meezles on earth by not finding no more babies, and littul boys like me would get some atenshun, too.

If uther babies growed in egs like a hen's you could eat them, and they wouldn't git borned to squall and waste milk on. But a duck's babies is called gosluns.

Some babies is very tuff. You can drop them on the floor and nock thare heds on the wall and slam them awl ovar the house and they won't kick none nor cry. They don't have no hooping colf, nor nothing. Thay never wake up, and thare stummicks don't ake, because they are full of sawdust, and they are doll babies.

Our baby makes me tired—she crows 2 mutch. i gess she's stuck on herself.

Uncle bob don't like Babies no more. He used to dote on them, but he don't dote no more. Ourn cured him. ma she let him hold the baby, and that settled it.

i gess unckle don't no the rite name for pants, for when he was agoing away he said that darned brat of ourn had dampened his ardor. He always was grate for big words. But a mouse ain't a rat's baby any more then a bullit is a cannon ball's little boy.

Lams is baby sheepes with wool whiskers on thare outsides to make clothes out of for storekeepers to stick you with. But if babies could only stay littul thay would be hapy, for When thay git growed up and havt to hump for a living they find out what a hard, coaled spere this world is, you bet.

Jay babies is borned on farms, and has one nerse, which is its muther; but city babies is brot up on a bottil, and hast to be interdused to its muther 2 or 5 times a yere, because city muthers has got to be swell. But it ain't swell to watch out for kids when you git them.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses issued during the past week:

Clarence L. Walker, of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, and Catharine R. Lucas, of Spring township.

Chas. Hancock and Narre Rothrock, of Philipsburg.

Willis W. Stephens, of State College, and Alice A. Albright, of College twp.

F. W. Musser, of Spring township, and Blanche E. Dale of College township.

Frank S. Musser, of Penn Hall, and Maggie Runkle, of Tusseyville.

Joseph Griffeth, of Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon county, and Lida Barger, of Roland.

J. D. Geissinger, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Mary A. Tripple of Bellefonte.

John A. Slack, of Tusseyville, and Annie E. Miller, of Spring twp.

John H. Apgar and Cora Gray, of Philipsburg.

Jas. H. Hill and Mary E. Gates, of Bellefonte.

Ammon J. Hazel and Carrie Roush, of Madisonburg.

Busy at Work.

The farmer is now busy between storing away apples, making cider and husking corn, and he has little time at his disposal. It is a busy time of the year, for him and the weather has been very favorable for out door work.

Col. McClure of the Phil. Times, who has been ill for some time, is reported to be dying.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

HYDRAULIC

CIDER PRESSES.

—HUYETT, REARICK & BOOZER.—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
. . Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

o——o

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Read It.

In another column will appear a citation bearing upon the recent work done on our streets. It would be well for our taxpayers to consider and our councilmen to reflect.

It begins to look bright again for unconditional repeal.

Perhaps some of our readers would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this Remedy is taken as soon as a cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effect of the cold and greatly lessen it's severity, and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold so quickly. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Agents Wanted.

Energetic agents wanted in every town, county and state, to introduce our "Lace Curtains," Pillow Shams, Bed sets, Chenille Table Covers and Chenille Curtains. We offer the most liberal terms and guarantee exclusive Agency. Goods furnished direct from manufacturer at lowest possible prices. Fine assortment of Patterns and qualities. Every agent accepting an Agency from us can make an independent living. Write for terms and particulars; full information free.

NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS.
sep14-3m 115 Worth St. N. Y.

"During my term of service in the army I contracted chronic diarrhoea," says A. E. Bending, of Halsey, Oregon. "Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief they would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow." For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXPLOSIVES.
POWDER,
FUSE AND
QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES
AND
ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

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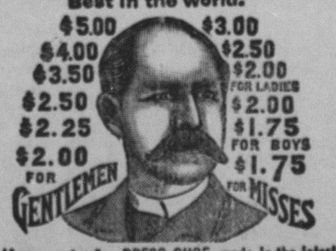

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkerbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15 a m. Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 32
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 20 a m, 5 02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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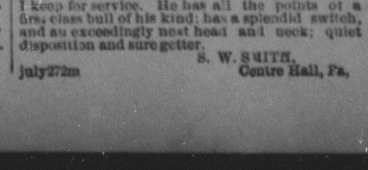

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A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and **Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **three** times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*
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JERSEY BULL, { I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.
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THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

A Decorated Screen.

This screen has a framework of bamboo, with gilded knobs. Each fold is filled in with full panels of lettuce-leaf green Indian silk. The drapery at the top is of figured Indian silk, in terra cotta. It is edged with rich tassel fringe, with a fancy heading. The top is ornamented with bows of ribbon. The lower bar of the bamboo is twisted around with cord of the two colors combined.

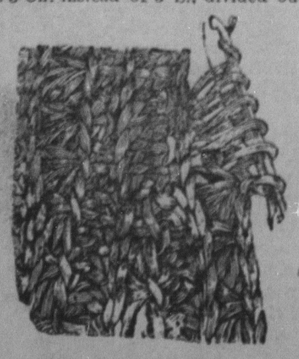
Child's Crochet Frock.

Half pound of cream-colored glazed cotton.—Abbreviations: S. Single, D. Double, Ch. Chain.—This frock is crocheted very easily in rows backward and forward of one piece in the length. The skirt part is 11 in. long and 46 1-2 wide and alternately of 1 row of D. and 1 row of star stitch, the latter being changed on the bodice for S., so that the frock may be the size of the waist; the star stitch rows are also changed once for S. on the bodice part, yet the second time they are also worked on this. Illustration shows in the proper size the way the work is continued on the bodice—here 1 half D is always put in—and shows likewise the size of the soft, loosely-twisted cotton. The skirt requires a foundation of 58 Ch., the bodice 40 Ch., 40 S. and then 58 D. are worked going forward. St. for St. and always inserting the hook into the hind link.

The star stitch row now begun marks the right side of the frock. When 3 Ch. have been crocheted a star stitch round is begun, a loop always being drawn through the 2d and 1st Ch., then through the 1st and 2d D., all the 5 loops on the hook meshed off together, putting the cotton over once, and 1 Ch. made. For the first loop on all the

other star stitch rounds, the hind stitch link of the last loop is to be taken on the hook; to this follows 1 loop always in the D. already caught up and in the two next D., 5 loops are row meshed off putting the cotton over once as before, and the 1 Ch. The work is turned after 40 S., and after 40 S. more the skirt again crocheted with D. The star stitch row beginning at the lower edge of the skirt is continued on the bodice, and with this the 1st pattern division is finished. The 14th star stitch row of the skirt consists of only 13 star rounds on the bodice, the armholes being made by casting on 40 Ch., and these give at the same time the length of the shoulder strap crocheted 7 rows wide. The pattern is continued in the same way notwithstanding this interruption; the end of the shoulder strap is sewn afterward to the upper edge of the back.

When this shoulder part is finished 29 rows are made and the second one begun. The 29th row is of star stitch rounds which are also continued along the bodice; at the end of the same, 40 Ch. are again cast on and the second shoulder strap again worked of 7 rows. Now follows a shorter star stitch row, to which are crocheted 13 Ch. to complete the second back. This is completed by 27 rows, followed by 1 star stitch row, for the skirt alone. The skirt is now sewn together at the back, and the hind edge on the right side finished off with 2 rows of S. and one row of Picots (always 1 S., 3 Ch., 1 S. and 1 D. back into the 2d and 1st Ch.). Five buttonholes are to be made in the first rows of S., for which the worker has to crochet always 3 Ch. instead of 3 S., divided out



HOW TO TAKE THE STITCH.

equally. Buttons are sewn on to the hind edge on the left side. A row of S. secures the neck opening; then follow alternately 2 D., meshed off together, and also worked together into every 3d St., and 2d Ch. through is run in a piece of sarsenet ribbon, picots finish off the neck opening. Each sleeve is of one row of 18 star stitch rounds, followed by 16 S. under the arm, then a second row only of S. to be crocheted on the left side, picots also give the edge of the sleeves. The lower edge of the skirt is also ornamented with the following picots, 1 S., 4 Ch., going back, 1 S., 1 half D. and 1 D. in the 3.–1 Ch., going further 1 S. in the edge of the skirt and so forth.

ALL IN ONE DREAM.

A Story Showing the Remarkable Swiftness With Which the Mind Works When It is Supposed to be Taking a Rest.

A few evenings since a number of newspaper men were in an office awaiting the arrival of a gentleman who was to call together a meeting that they had been directed to report for their respective papers.

A number of topics was discussed, and one of these was dreams and the extreme rapidity with which mental operations are performed. A number of experiences were given, but the one that attracted the most attention was that of a Call representative, who narrated what he had done in a dream.

"It was," said he, "in 1868 that after a hard day's work I reached home and lost no time in retiring. Glancing at the clock as I turned off the gas I noticed that it was just 16 minutes after midnight.

"Shall I tell you at this point how long I was dreaming or tell first what I did in my dream? That you all may better appreciate what was done, I will defer the matter until the end. Bear in mind that what is to be told was all in the dream. Seated in the old office on Commercial street, above Montgomery, I was endeavoring to put into presentable shape the facts of a trial that had taken place in the district court, when in came E. A. Rockwell, who was the chief editorial writer, and calling me by name said: 'You had better get ready and go to San Leandro. There has been a terrible railroad accident. There's 50 or 60 people killed, and I don't know how many injured.' George E. Barnes, at that time one of the proprietors and managing editors, had overheard Rockwell, and in that quiet way of his suggested that no time be lost in reaching Oakland, and there procuring a buggy and a pair of horses, go to San Leandro or wherever the accident was.

"Rushing down to the ferry landing at the corner of Pacific and Davis streets, I reached there in time to find that the steamer for the other side of the bay had just pulled out, and that I would have to wait half an hour for the next boat. The delay was vexatious, and then when the ferryboat did move eastward it seemed as if she would never make her landing, she seemed to be going so slowly. When the slip on the other side was reached, there was some accident to the local train, and there was not any prospect of starting for an hour or more. There was not a team of any kind at the landing, so I had to walk to Oakland.

"A desire to make up for the time lost urged me on, and I think the time made from the landing to Broadway and Washington street has never been beaten by man. Near the corner I went into a livery stable and ordered a pair of horses hitched up. There was a delay there, for the proprietor had his doubts about the ability of the team making the trip out and back. Finally I started, and the way those horses flew over the road was a caution. When the scene of the disaster, some distance beyond San Leandro, about 14 miles from Oakland, was reached, I proceeded at once to gather the facts.

"Down on the notebook were penciled the names of 30 odd men, women and children who had either been killed outright or burned to death in some of the cars which had caught fire. Then followed the names of about 40 who had been injured, a description of their injuries and the opinions of the physicians who were in attendance as to the possible outcome in each case. Now, any of you who have had experience in gathering information of that kind can fully appreciate that it was not child's play, for the injured were in different places, and it required time to get around to them all.

"Then there was the obtaining of data about the dead. A number of them were well known residents of this city, others were from San Jose, so it became necessary to obtain enough to give each a decent obituary notice. In addition to this it became a part of my duty to get the statements of passengers, so as to describe their feelings when the train derailed and went over on its side down a little gully and be able to write up the narrow or fortunate escape of each. Then there were railroad officials to interview, and, as you all know, they are the hardest kind of people to obtain facts from.

"Well, it took nearly three hours to get all the matter that was needed for a sensational article that was to appear under a half column scare head. Then there was the ride back to Oakland settlement with the livery stable man, who swore that he would never rent a team to a newspaper man again, a rush in a hack to the ferry landing and the trip to this city. Without waiting to get anything to eat I made my way to the office and at once commenced to write up, telling every one who came to ask for details to let me alone. I did not write in copper plate style, and for that matter I never did, but I wrote and kept on writing until I had enough to fill what would make about four columns of The Call of the present day and wrote that big scare head. As I handed the last line to the foreman to set up I heaved a sigh of relief and exclaimed, 'Thank goodness, that's done!' That is my dream.

"At that moment I felt a hand on my shoulder, jumped from the bed and heard my wife ask, 'What are you dreaming about? I lit the gas, looked at the clock and discovered that it was 17½ minutes after midnight, or, in other words, that in my dream of less than two minutes I had performed all that I have related.

"I have figured on the time it would take me to do what I did in that dream and find that it could not be done in less than ten hours under the most favorable circumstances."—[San Francisco Call.

BIG MEN'S APPETITES.

WHAT UNITED STATES SENATORS EAT FOR LUNCH.

The Gourmet of the Upper House—Peffer's Fare of Bread and Milk and Jones' Breakfast—A Question of Tips.

United States Senators live high as a rule, but Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, has already earned the name of the most expensive eater in Congress. The best that can be had is none too good for him, and the price of an article on the bill of fare is no object from his point of view. He is a graceful entertainer and always has two or three guests to take lunch with him in the restaurant beneath the chamber of the Upper House. Lodge, of Massachusetts, Gen. Manderson and Don Cameron are chums and very commonly table-mates of his. Perchance it may not be uninteresting to copy here the items of an order which the most luxurious man in the Senate wrote out for his noontide meal a day or two ago.

Raw oysters on the half shell were the first course. Then came a fish, which was succeeded by broiled woodcock. Chicken salad followed, and peach shortcake furnished the dessert. The last is a dish much loved by the Senator. When peaches are not to be had he finds a substitute in the homely squash pie. Of course, the order wound up with coffee and cigars. The weeds Mr. Walcott smokes are imported from the Vuelta Abajo, and he never buys them at a cheaper rate than three for $1.

A remarkable contrast to the luxury of this statesman Sybarite is afforded by that unique personage in politics, Senator Peffer. Every day between 12 and 1 o'clock he may be seen in the restaurant, consuming a frugal meal which almost invariably consists of a slice of apple pie and a cup of coffee. Occasionally he takes a bowl of bread and milk instead, avoiding grease spots by means of a napkin with one corner tucked into his collar in front. He wears no necktie because he has whiskers. Evidently he disapproves of the tipping system, inasmuch as the waiters say that he has never been known to give one of them a cent.

Senator Lodge often eats his noonday meal in company with Speaker Reed and Bourke Cockran, who come over from the House side for convivial purposes. The young man from Massachusetts has a weakness for broiled ham. Usually he takes poached eggs with it. On other days, for the sake of variety, he indulges in calf's liver and bacon. Sometimes he brings his wife and other ladies into the restaurant for lunch, as does Wolcott also. Merry parties of both sexes frequently enliven the eating room of the Senate with laughter and conversation. On such occasions the "spreads" are more elaborate. There is nothing purchasable at Delmonico's which cannot be got at this cafe in the basement of the Capitol—as a rule, quite as well cooked.

Hill and Murphy, the New York twins in politics, have both established a reputation already in the Senate restaurant as "good feeders." They take lunch together as a rule, contenting themselves with simple fare, however, such as chops and potatoes, with lettuce salad as a second course. They have the ways of busy men, with none of the leisurely repose which marks such Senators as Allison and Cameron. When in a special hurry they content themselves with a bowl of cream and bread.

Gorman of Maryland, Brice of Ohio and Ransom of North Carolina lunch together nearly every day. They too are always in a hurry, and for that reason take cold lamb, cold roast beef, or cold chicken, with fruit or pie afterward. Nothing stronger than tea or coffee does any of them imbibe at this mid-day repast. They take turns in paying for the meal. Mr. Brice is spending vastly more money than any other man in Congress, but he is not extravagant in his eating at the Capitol though in the fashionable season he thinks nothing of squandering $1,500 on a single dinner, including flowers.

Senator Hale of Maine generally makes noontide meals of deviled crabs, which is a dish he greatly loves. Some days he takes poached eggs for variety. He does not smoke. A frequent table companion of his is Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and another is Mr. Allison of Iowa. Every now and then he gives a big and very expensive lunch in his committee room, to which foreign diplomats and other important personages are invited. As an entertainer he is unexcelled.

Not last on the list of gourmets in the upper House is Jones of Nevada. He often comes to the Senate restaurant for breakfast, and no man has ever ordered such elaborate breakfasts there as he eats. Probably his morning repast is more comprehensive than that of any other statesman in Washington. It begins with a black bass, caught with a hook and line in the lower Potomac—a two-pound fish, of which he is served with one-half. He always takes bass when he can get it. This is followed by a beefsteak or bacon and eggs. Finally he winds up with griddle cakes and Vermont maple sugar. He never eats a lunch, which perhaps is not surprising.

McMillan of Michigan likes a lamb chop with fried patatoes, or a broiled spring chicken. At this season he indulges in reedbirds, which are a favorite dish with many Senators, who well know the difference between them and English sparrows. As an additional precaution the reedbirds are served with their heads on. The head of a sparrow is in shape very different from that of a reedbird, and the same remark applies to the blackbird, which is likewise used as a substitute for the feathered delicacy referred to.

Mr. Hoar, of Massaahusetts, is extravagantly fond of woodcock. Like a true epicure he cracks the skull of the bird and eats the brains which are esteemed as great a delicacy by gourmets of to-day as were peacock's brains by the Romans of old. Another favorite of his is lobster a la Newburgh, cooked with truffles, cream and port wine—a method named by Delmonico after its inventor, a viveur whose name was Wenburgh. When alone the venerable Senator from the Bay State calls for a chafing dish stew, if oysters are in season, and lunches frugally, with a piece of apple pie and a glass of milk. Every now and then he gives a very elaborate luncheon to his friends, being a man of most hospitable inclinations.

Senator Stewart is not physically equipped for high living, being a sufferer from occasional attacks of dyspepsia. Though occasionally he indulges in a prime sirloin steak, he restricts himself usually to bread and milk and fruit. He drinks nothing, not even coffee or tea. To see him overcome the difficulties which are involved in consuming bread and milk with so much to embarrass him in the way of snowy mustache and beard—the latter almost as voluminous as Mr. Peffer's—is calculated to excite the wonder of the beholder.

Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky is a lavish entertainer. In fact, he is noted for his genial hospitality. It is not only on account of the liberal tips he gives that the waiters in the restaurant bestow specially careful attentions upon him and his guests. He is chairman of the committee on rules, which controls the eating room of the Senate.

The most liberal Senator as to tips is Mr. Wolcott. He always gives the waiter at least 50 cents, and sometimes $1. Hill and Murphy are free with their money in this way also, and Brice likewise. Jones of Nevada, Gorman, Cameron and Hale never fail to remember the colored servitor with pourboire.

Beneath the Senate restaurant are superb kitchens, with ranges and coppers like those of a great hotel. The ice boxes are huge, and there is a separate room for roasts of all kinds, where the carving is done, as well as a cool room for pastry. Floor, walls and ceiling are of porcelain tiles, making cleanliness conspicuous. All these arrangements, together with the space for the restaurant, are given free to the manager, who runs his business without cost for quarters, lights or heat. It is merely required of him that he shall serve satisfactory food in the proper style and that he shall keep open all the year round, except Sundays and public holidays. In summer the establishment is run at a loss, and this drain is so great that the eating house on the House side has not usually paid its proprietor, though he has the same privileges.

Venison for the Market.

An enterprise is now being established in our neighboring town of Halifax, the development of which will be watched with interest, both on account of its novelty and because it is an attempt in a new direction to solve the "abandoned farms" problem, declares the Brattleboro (Vt.) Phœnix. L. C. Houton, a young man who was born and raised in Halifax, one of the sons of the late Rufus Houghton, and who went only a few years ago to be associated with his uncle in business in Sheffield, Ill., has bought four deserted farms near his old Halifax home, comprising about one thousand acres, which he will enclose with a high and strong wire fence, and convert into a deer park. The land lies about two miles north of Halifax Centre, in or near the vicinity known as Reed Hollow, and south of the Green River. For a mile it adjoins the old home farm, which is occupied by Windall Houghton, another son of Rufus Houghton.

While Mr. Houghton expects to derive much pleasure from seeing his preserve develop, he will establish it with business in view in the end. New York market men say that the high class trade of that city alone would take all the venison now produced in this country, and pay good prices for it. When his park has become fully stocked, a few years hence, it is probable that Mr. Houghton may try sending venison to market, beginning, of course, with the surplus bucks. The rate of increase of the deer is quite rapid, each doe usually raising two fawns every season. In connection with the deer a large flock of sheep will be put in the preserve, the deer and the sheep not interfering with each other in any way. The deer will get a good living the year round without care, and the deeper the snow in winter the better they are said to thrive. The grass land will supply abundant winter feed for the sheep. Fish breeding will be combined with the raising of deer and sheep. There are good streams flowing through the tract, and trout ponds will be made. About one-half of the land is wooded. There are two fairly good sets of buildings on the preserve.

The preserve will be fenced with wire. Work on it has begun this week and it will be pushed to completion before winter. The fence will be seven feet high, containing sixteen strands of wire, alternately barbed and plain. The total weight of the wire will be twelve tons. About half the way the wires can be put on trees. The rest of the way ten foot posts will be set three feet in the ground.

From the State of Washington.

An apple weighing 2 pounds and 4 ounces.

One strawberry 10 inches in circumference.

A bunch of grapes weighing 6 pounds.

An onion weighing 4 pounds and 1 ounce.

A potato weighing 8 pounds, 4 ounces.

A radish weighing 9½ pounds.

A beet weighing 30 pounds.

A pumpkin weighing 93 pounds.

A watermelon weighing 64 pounds.

A cabbage weighing 53 pounds.

A squash weighing 120 pounds.

Timothy 7 feet 8 inches high.

Clover 5 feet high.

Alfalfa from a yield of 12 tons per acre.

Corn stalks 14 feet high.

A hill of potatoes that yielded 43 pounds.

Sixty-seven pounds of potatoes from 2 pounds planted.

Hops from a yield of 9,592 pounds per acre.

Wheat from a yield of 68 bushels per acre.

Oats from a yield of 125 bushels per acre.

A blackberry bush showing a growth of 21 feet this year.

A branch from a prune tree 33 inches long with 46 pounds of fruit on it.

A lump of coal weighing 16,860 pounds.

A plank 50 inches wide, 30 inches thick and 32 feet long, and not a knot in it.—[New York Recorder.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Symptomatic—She Heard It—He Managed It—Not to be Considered, Etc., Etc.

SYMPTOMATIC.

"What makes you so sure that Wrighter is going into fiction? Has he ever done anything in that line?"

"No, but he's planning to spend two weeks on a fishing trip."—[Buffalo Courier.

SHE HEARD IT.

The enraptured young man drew the shapely head with its golden hair close, close to his heart.

"Do you hear it throb, darling?" he asked.

"Y-yes, Harold."

"What does it seem to say?" he whispered.

The dear girl listened a moment and answered softly:

"It says 'tick, tick, tick, tick, tick,' Harold."—[Chicago Tribune.

HE MANAGED IT.

A general's valet was brushing his master's uniform on the landing, when a stranger came to him and handed him a note, saying:

"Take this letter to your master at once; I will wait for a reply."

The valet went in with the letter and gave it to the general, who opened it and read aloud:

"If I manage it, well and good; if I don't, it's all right."

"The man must be mad!" the general exclaimed; "show him in."

The servant went out, but came back immediately, and said:

"By Jove, the rascal has managed it, sure enough—he has stolen your uniform!"

NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.

Mrs. Chugwater (after an unusually spirited engagement)—Josiah, if we can't get along in peace we'd better separate!

Mr. Chugwater (shaking his head mournfully)—It wouldn't help matters any, Samantha. I can tell you right now you'd never get another man that would endure your cooking as meekly as I do.—[Chicago Tribune.

QUITE POSSIBLE.

"How many stories has this building?" asked the stranger.

"Several thousand," was the reply.

"What—why, where am I?"

"In the fiction department of the public library."—[Washington Star.

TO AND FRO.

Lawyer (in cross-examination)—So this woman was shot in her doorway?

Smart Witness—No, sir; she was shot in the arm.

Lawyer (excitedly)—You think you're smart, don't you?

Witness (calmly)—No, sir; I'm Brown.—[Truth.

NOT A RAY OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

"Did you call on Mr. Puttemoff?" asked the merchant of the man who had been out collecting.

"Yes, sir."

"Did he pay anything?"

"Not a thing. I couldn't even get him to pay attention."—[Washington Star.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A young lady visiting for the first time in the country was alarmed at the approach of a cow. She was too frightened to run, and, shaking her parasol at the animal, she said in a very stern tone: "Lie down, sir! Lie down!"—[Calcutta Times.

NO PAY.

"He says he owes you a licking, does he? Well you'll never get it."

"How do you know?"

"I'm his tailor."—[Chicago Tribune.

THE FIRM'S OPINION.

A visitor was in a Jefferson avenue wholesale house the other day talking to a member of the firm, when a well-dressed young man passed in.

"Who is that?" inquired the visitor.

The member of the firm told him.

"Why," exclaimed the visitor, "I thought his parents were rich."

"They are."

"And can't he live without working?"

"Well, if he can't," replied his employer, with a significant smile, "he can come about as near to it as anybody we ever had in the store."—[Detroit Free Press.

A CHILL FOR REGGIE.

She—You know, Reggie, that girls are being called by the names of flowers now, and my sister suggested that I should be called Thistle.

Reggie—Oh, yes, I see; because you are so sharp.

She—Oh, no; she said it was because a donkey loved me.—[Boston Globe.

OBTAINING THE NECESSARY MATERIAL.

It was the morning after the train robbery, and the sagacious detective was holding a business conference with an official of the express company.

"Seems to me," observed the official, reluctantly making out a check for a large amount, "you are striking us pretty heavily for 'soap'."

"Yes, sir," answered the detective. "We intend to scour the country thoroughly."—[Chicago Tribune.

THE GHOST.

Raggs—Hello! pard, did you see a ghost in your dreams?

Taggs—Worse; I thought I'd just finished a good, square meal.

"What's bad about that?"

"Bad! I thought I'd worked to get it."—[Inter-Ocean.

QUITE DIFFERENT.

Turnkey—Now, ma'am, you've remembered all the murderers. Ain't you going to give some flowers to that poor young fellow in cell No. 37?

The young woman (with a flush of indignation)—No, sir! I am ashamed to say he's a distant relative. He has brought disgrace on the family. He is here for stealing a ham!

ACCEPTED.

The Count—Do you think you could support my wife in the style to which she has been accustomed?

Would-be-Father-in-Law—I will do my best.

The Count—Then take me and be happy.—[Puck.

JUST FOUND IT OUT.

I cannot sing the old songs,
And just 'twixt me and you
I'm told by many persons that
I cannot sing the new.
—[Buffalo Courier.

DECIDEDLY AN UNPOPULAR MAN.

"You say he's unpopular."

"Unpopular! He is so unpopular that when he has a cold nobody offers him a remedy for it."—[New York Press.

NOT HAY.

Solemn Stranger—All flesh is grass.

Deaf Man—Hey?

Solemn Stranger—No; grass.

WOULD NOT IMPROVE MATTERS.

Jack—Cheer up, old man, don't look so blue!

Harry—Can't help it.

Jack—Oh, come! Think of your best girl.

Harry—No good. I married her three months ago.—[New York Herald.

WHERE IT HAD GONE TO.

Gazzam—Where did Miss Fosdick get her lovely, golden hair—from her father or her mother?

Cawker—She must have got it from her father. I notice his is all gone.—[Judge.

THE POETRY OF LIFE.

He was waiting for her at the corner of the street. Presently she came tripping along, and stopping, held out her hand.

"How are you?" he asked.

"I'm lovely," she replied.

"Lovely!" he exclaimed. "I should think you are, and you grow lovelier every day."

She smiled and blushed, then taking his arm with a caressing gesture she suffered him to lead her away.—[New York Press.

THE BETTER MACHINE.

"What do you call that there thing you rid up here on?" asked the farmer man of the youth who had stopped to get a drink of water at the well.

"It's a bicycle."

"Seems to me," said the old man, "that I'd druther have a wheelbarrow. Wheelbarrer's something you can sit down in and rest when you git tired of pushin' the thing."—[Indianapolis Journal.

ODDS AND ENDS.

There's always room at the top for larger potatoes.

The manicure doesn't insist on "cash on the nail."

Many a person has fallen behind in trying to keep up appearances.

The gods of heathen lands are only matters of idol curiosity here.

An oyster congress is the latest Chicago notion. It will probably get into a stew.

Teacher—Define memory. Dull Boy—It's what we always has till we come to speak a piece.—[Good News.

There is one safe way of avoiding fatal mistakes in distinguishing between mushrooms and toadstools. Eat parsnips.—[Kansas City Journal.

"I don't feel to complain," said Uncle Eben, "although when fall rains come on my rheumatic ailers tunes up and I enjoy a good deal of misery in my limbs."—[Buffalo Times.

"Why do you think they were new in the business of robbing?" Passenger: "Great Scott! they blew open the safe and left five sleeping car porters unmolested."—[Inter-Ocean.

"Hullo, Bobbetter! How is literature?" "Oh, I've given it up!" "Indeed? Writing too laborious?" "No. The writing was easy enough; but reading it over afterward got to be a bore."—[Puck.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Clean plaster of paris ornaments with wet starch, to be brushed off when dry.

Tinware badly tarnished should be boiled in soda and water before scouring.

A little paraffine rubbed on screws will make them enter wood more easily.

Flatirons should be kept as far as possible removed from the steam of cooking, as this causes them to rust.

Table linen should always be mended with embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth.

Never wash a bread board in an iron sink. The iron will leave a black mark on the board, which it is difficult to remove. Wash the board on the table where it has been used with cold water, scrubbing occasionally with sand soap.

They Turn a Crank.

It is said that the only "manual labor" to which convicts in the English prisons are subjected is the turning of crank handles, heavily weighted with lead and working heavily inside a box, when a mechanical device registers the number of revolutions made, from 8,000 to 11,000 constituting a day's work. Among the purely mechanical labor is included the working at the crank handles of the huge water pump, and by cranks, too, all the meal used in the prison is ground, but in the case of corn-grinding the prisoner may rest as often as he likes, provided he gets through his allotted task.

Stock raising is a business beset with many risks which do not cease until the flocks and herds are safely marketed. A flock of sheep was being driven through Grant county, Or., to market at Baker City a few days ago, when, in passing through a narrow ravine, the sheep stampeded, and after the scare was over the stockman counted over sixty head of dead sheep that had been smothered in the crush.

Reminder of a Great Fight.

The Franco-German war of 1870-71 was one of the short, bloody and decisive wars of history. Within a couple of weeks of the appearance of Emperor Napoleon at the head of his troops, the strength of the French army was broken and the long disputed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were occupied by the German army. Then came the surrender of Sedan, where Napoleon, with 90,000 men, gave himself up. The capitulation of Strasburg, the fall of Metz and the siege of Paris crowded one another in that year of 1870, so disastrous to French arms.

The fighting throughout was terrific and the loss heavy. In the fight of Mars-la-Tour the German loss was nearly 16,000 men, and the French upward of 17,000. In the Gravelotte battle, where 400,000 combatants were engaged, the Germans lost 20,000 men, of whom 900 were officers. In half an hour the Prussian Guard lost 8,000 men and 307 officers. The French loss was a little over 11,000.

Numerous scenes of this great struggle have been put on canvas.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There are in the world 261 blind asylums and training schools, with 11,780 inmates.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Traces of prehistoric city have been discovered not far from Zanzibar, in Africa.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.

At the beginning of the Christian era the relative values of gold to silver were as one to nine.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

The Colossus of Rhodes was cast in over 100 pieces and fitted together.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Cupid never shows a wrinkle.

Nervousness

And gastric dyspepsia caused me much suffering for years. About a year ago I had the grip. I had no appetite, could not breathe easily when lying down and could not sleep. People said I looked like a walking ghost. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and one bottle brought on an appetite and enabled me to eat without any distress afterwards. Since taking six bottles I have not had any fits, can breathe easily and sleep. In short I call myself perfectly well. I would

Mrs. Rumrill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not now be alive but for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MRS. SUSIE C. RUMRILL Royalton, Vt.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

$10 A Day Free!

Enclose in a letter containing your full name and address, the outside wrapper of a bottle of Smith's Bile Beans (either size). If your letter is the first one opened in the first morning mail of any day except Sunday $5 will be sent you at once. If the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th or 6th, $1. Ask for the SMALL size. Full list mailed to all who send postage for it (2 cts.).

Address J. F. Smith & Co.
No. 255 Greenwich St., New York.

"Not a gripe in a barrel of them"

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Ingleside Retreat.

For Diseases of Women. Scientific treatment and cures guaranteed. Elegant apartments for ladies before and during confinement. Address The Resident Physician, 71-72 Baxter Court, Nashville, Tenn.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Pompeii and Its Lesson.

TEXT: *"Thou hast made of a defensed city a ruin."*—Isaiah xxv., 2.

A flash on the night sky greeted us as we left the rail train at Naples, Italy. What was the strange illumination? It was that wrath of many centuries—Vesuvius. Giant son of an earthquake. Intoxicated mountain of Italy. Father of many consternations. A volcano, burning so long, and yet to keep on burning until, perhaps, it may be the very torch that will kindle the last conflagration and set all the world on fire. It eclipses in violence of behavior Cotopaxi and Ætna and Stromboli and Krakatoa. Awful mystery. Funeral pyre of dead cities. Everlasting paroxysm of mountains. It seems like a chimney of hell. It roars with fiery reminiscence of what it has done and with threats of worse things that it may yet do. I would not live in one of the villages at its base for a present of all Italy.

On a day in December, 1631, it threw up ashes that floated away hundreds and hundreds of miles and dropped in Constantinople, and in the Adriatic sea, and on the Apennines, as well as trampling out at its own foot the lives of 18,000 people. Geologists have tried to fathom its mysteries, but the heat consumed the iron instruments and drove back the scorched and blistered explorers from the cindery and crumbling brink. It seems like the asylum of maniac elements.

At one time far back its top had been a fortress, where Spartacus fought and was surrounded and would have been destroyed had it not been for the grapevines which clothed the mountainside from top to base, and laying hold of them he climbed hand under hand to safety in the valley. But for centuries it has kept its furnace burning as we saw it that night on our arrival in November of 1889.

Of course the next day we started to see some of the work wrought by that frenzied mountain. "All out for Pompeii!" was the cry of the conductor. And now we stand by the corpse of that dead city. As we entered the gate and passed between the walls I took off my hat, as one naturally does in the presence of some imposing obsequies. That city had been at one time a capital of beauty and pomp. The home of grand architecture, exquisite painting, enchanting sculpture, unrestrained carousal and rapt assemblage. A high wall twenty feet thick, three-fourths of it still visible, encircled the city. Of those walls, at a distance of only 100 yards from each other, towers rose for armed men who watched the city. The streets ran at right angles and from wall to wall, only one street excepted.

In the days of the city's prosperity its towers glittered in the sun; eight strong gates for ingress and egress; Gate of the Seashore, Gate of Herculaneum, Gate of Vesuvius being perhaps the most important. Yonder stood the Temple of Jupiter, hoisted at an imposing elevation, and with its six corinthian columns of immense girth, which stood like carved icebergs shimmering in the light. There stands the Temple of the Twelve Gods. Yonder see the Temple of Hercules and the Temple of Mercury, with altars of marble and bas-relief, wonderful enough to astound all succeeding ages of art, and the Temple of Æsculapius, brilliant with sculpture and gorgeous with painting.

Yonder are the theatres, partly cut into surrounding hills, and glorified with pictured walls, and entered under arches of imposing masonry, and with rooms, for captivated and applaudatory audiences seated or standing in vast semi-circle. Yonder are the costly and immense public baths of the city, with more than the modern ingenuities of Carlsbad. Notice the warmth of those ancient tepidariums, with hovering radiance of roof, and the vapor of those caldariums, with decorated alcoves, and the cold dash of their frigidariums, with floors of mosaic and ceilings of all skilfully intermingled hues, and walls upholstered with all the colors of the setting sun, and sofas on which to recline for slumber after the plunge.

Yonder are the barracks of the celebrated gladiators. Yonder is the summer home of Sallust, the Roman historian and Senator, the architecture as elaborate as his character was corrupt. There is the residence of the poet Pansa, with a compressed Louvre and Luxembourg within his walls. There is the home of Lucretius, with vases and antiquities enough to turn the head of a virtuoso. Yonder see the Forum, at the highest place in the city. It is entered by two triumphal arches. It is bounded on three sides by doric columns.

Yonder, in the suburbs of the city, is the home of Arrius Diomed, the mayor of the suburbs, terraced residence of billionaire-dom, gardens, fountained, statued, colonnaded, the cellar of that villa filled with bottles of rarest wine, a few drops of which were found 1800 years afterward. Along the streets of the city are men of might and women of beauty formed into bronze that many centuries had no power to bedim. Battle scenes on walls in colors which all time cannot efface. Great city of Pompeii! So Seneca and Tacitus and Cicero pronounced it.

Stand with me on its walls this evening of August 23, A. D. 79. See the throngs passing up and down in Tyrian purple and girdles of arabesque, and necks enchained with precious stones, proud official in imposing toga meeting the slave carrying trays a-clink with goblets and a-smoke with delicacies from paddock and sea, and moralist musing over the degradation of the times passes the profligate doing his best to make them worse. Hark to the clatter and rataplan of the hoofs on the streets paved with blocks of basalt. See the verdured and flowered grounds sloping into the most beautiful bay of all the earth—the bay of Naples.

Listen to the rumbling chariots, carrying convivial occupants to halls of mirth and masquerade and carousal. Hear the loud dash of fountains amid the sculptured water nymphs. Notice the weird, solemn farreaching hum and din and roar of a city at the close of a summer day. Let Pompeii sleep well to-night, for it is the last night of peaceful slumber before she falls into the deep slumber of many long centuries. The morning of the 24th of August, A. D. 79, has arrived, and the days roll on, and it is 1 o'clock in the afternoon. "Look!" I say to you, standing on this wall, as the sister of Pliny said to him, the Roman essayist and naval commander, on the day of which I speak, as she pointed him in the direction in which I point you.

There is a peculiar cloud on the sky; a spotted cloud, now white, now black. It is Vesuvius in awful and unparalleled eruption. Now the smoke and fire and steam of that black monster throat rise and spread, as, by my gesture, I now describe it. It rises, a great column of fiery, darkness, higher and higher, and then spreads out like the branches of a tree, with midnights enterwrapped in its foliage, wider and wider. Now the sun goes out, and showers of pumice stone and water from furnaces more than seven times heated, and ashes in avalanche after avalanche, blinding and scalding and suffocating, descend north, south, east and west, burying deeper and deeper in mammoth sepulcher, such as never before or since was opened, Stabiæ, Herculaneum and Pompeii. Ashes ankle deep, girdle deep, chin deep, ashes overhead.

Out of the houses and temples and theatres and into the streets and down to the beach fled many of the frantic, but others, if not suffocated of the ashes, were scalded to death by the heated deluge. And then came heavier destruction in rocks after rocks, crushing in homes and temples and theatres. No wonder the sea receded from the beach as though in terror, until much of the shipping was wrecked, and no wonder that when they lifted Pliny the elder from the sailcloth on which he was resting, under the agitations of what he had seen, he suddenly expired.

For three days the entombment proceeded. Then the clouds lifted, and the cursing of that Apollyon of mountains subsided. For 1700 years that city of Pompeii lay buried and without anything to show its place of doom. But after 1700 years of obliteration a workman's spade, digging a well, strikes some antiquities which lead to the exhumation of the city. Now walk with me through some of the streets and into some of the houses and amid the ruins of basilica and temple and amphitheatre.

From the moment the guide met us at the gate on entering Pompeii that day in November, 1889, until he left us at the gate on our departure, the emotion I felt was indescribable for elevation and solemnity and sorrow and awe. Come and see the petrified bodies of the dead found in the city, and now in the museums of Italy. About 450 of those embalmed by that eruption have been recovered. Mother and child, noble and serf, merchant and beggar, are presentable and natural after 1700 years of burial. That woman was found clutching her adornments when the storm of ashes and fire began, and for 1700 years she continued to clutch them.

There at the soldiers' barracks are sixty-four skeletons of brave men, who faithfully stood guard at their post when the tempest of cinders began, and after 1700 years were still found standing guard. There is the form of gentle womanhood impressed upon the hardened ashes. Pass along, and here we see the deep ruts in the basaltic pavements worn there by the wheels of the chariots of the first century. There, over the doorways and in the porticoes, are works of art immortalizing the debauchery of a city, which, notwithstanding all its splendors, was a vestibule of perdition.

Those gutters ran with the blood of the gladiators, who were prizefighters of those ancient times, and it was sword parrying sword, until, with one skilful and stout plunge of the sharp edge, the mauled and gashed combatant reeled over dead, to be carried out amid the huzzas of enraptured spectators. We staid among those suggestive scenes after the hour that visitors are usually allowed there and staid until there was not a footfall to be heard within all that city except our own. Up this silent street and down that silent street we wandered. Into that windowless and roofless home we went and came out again onto the pavements that, now forsaken, were once thronged with life.

And can it be that all up and down these solemn solitudes, hearts more than 1800 years ago ached and rejoiced, and feet shuffled with the gait of old age or danced with childish glee, and overtasked workmen carried their burdens, and drunkards staggered? On that mosaic floor did glowing youth clasp hands in marriage vow, and cross that threshold did pallbearers carry the beloved dead, and gay groups once mount those now skeletons of staircases?

While I walked and contemplated the city seemed suddenly to be thronged with all the population that had ever inhabited it, and I heard its laughter and groan and uncleanness and infernal boast as it was on the 23d of August, 79. And Vesuvius, from the mild light with which it flushed the sky that summer evening as I stood in disentombed Pompeii, seemed suddenly again to heave and flame and rock with the lava and darkness and with faces banged and cut and bleeding from the imbruting scene. Against this infraction of the laws of the State of New York I lift solemn protest. The curse of Almighty God will rest upon any community that consents to such an outrage. Does any one think it cannot be stopped, and that the constabulary would be overborne? Then let Governor Flower send down there a regiment of State militia, and they will clean out the nuisance in one hour.

Warned by the doom of other cities that have perished for their ruffianism, or their cruelty, or their idolatry, or their dissoluteness, let all our American cities lead the right way. Our only dependence is on God and Christian influences. Politics will do nothing but make things worse. Send politics to moralize and save a city, and you send smallpox to heal leprosy or a carcass to relieve the air of malodor. For what politics will do I refer you to the eight weeks of stultification enacted at Washington by our American senate.

American politics will become a reformatory power on the same day that pandemonium becomes a church. But there are, I am glad to say, benign and salutary and gracious influences organized in all our cities which will yet take them for God and righteousness. Let us ply the gospel machinery to its utmost speed and power. City evangelization is the thought. Accustomed as are religious pessimists to dwell upon statistics of evil and dolorous facts, we want some one with sanctified heart and good digestion to put in long line the statistics of natures transformed, and profligacies balked, and souls ransomed, and cities redeemed.

Give us pictures of churches, of schools, of reformatory associations, of asylums of mercy. Break in upon the "Miserere" of complaint and despondency with "Te Deums" and "Jubilates of moral and religious victory." Show that the day is coming when a great tidal wave of salvation will roll over all our cities. Show how Pompeii buried will become Pompeii resurrected. Demonstrate the fact that there are millions of good men and women who will give themselves no rest day nor night until cities that are now of the type of the buried cities of Italy shall take type from the New Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven. Hail the advancing morn.

I make the same proclamation to-day that Gideon made to the shivering cowards of his army. "Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead." Close up the ranks. Lift the gospel standard. Forward into this Armageddon that is now opening and let the word run all along the line: Brooklyn for God! All our cities for God! America for God! The world for God! The most of us here gathered, though born in the country, will die in town.

Shall our last walk be through streets where sobriety and good order dominate, or grogshops stench the air? Shall our last look be upon city halls where justice reigns, or demagogues plot for the stuffing of ballot boxes? Shall we sit for the last time in some church where God is worshiped with the contrite heart, or where cold formalism goes through unmeaning genuflexions? God save the cities! Righteousness is life; iniquity is death. Remember picturesque, terraced, templed, sculptured, boastful, God defying and entombed Pompeii!

Heating by Electricity.

In some of the hotels in the West a system of heat regulation which is certainly novel is carried out. For instance, a guest occupying Room 156 asks for heat. The order is transmitted to a peculiar person, the typewriter of the hotel generally. She goes to a switchboard and connection is given electrically with that room, allowing heat to pass into it. The occupant of the room is, perhaps, particular. A hot-blooded person wishes merely to keep from freezing; another wants a high temperature. Each can have his wish, for a thermostat with a pointer is on the wall, and the room will keep itself automatically as desired. The regulation is seventy degrees, but it can be departed from as stated.—Hardware.

His Dog Stopped the Leak.

One of the few dogs worth having is owned by Silas Holbrook, of East Harpswell. Starting out from the wharf in a boat with his master the other day the dog noticed that the plug was out of the bottom of the boat and the water was coming in. After calling attention to the trouble he placed his paw over the hole and kept the water out until his master found the plug and replaced it.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

THE ROYAL Baking Powder surpasses all others in leavening power, in purity and wholesomeness, and is indispensable for use wherever the best and finest food is required.

All other Baking Powders contain ammonia or alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ANNALS OF ENGLAND.

1602. The first tramways laid down with wooden rails.
1603. Union of the crowns of England and Scotland under James I.
1607. American colonization begun at Jamestown, Va., by Smith and others.
1608. The first Baptist Church formed in London by a regular organization.
1611. The King James version of the Bible completed and printed.
1616. The death of Shakspeare occurred at Stratford-on-Avon.
1618. The African gold coast acquired by original settlement.
1622. New Brunswick acquired by original settlement.
1637. "Ship money question" between the King and Parliament began.
1642. The civil war between Charles I. and Parliament began.
1649. Massacre of Drogheda. Ireland terrorized by Cromwell.
1653. The monarchy overthrown and Cromwell's protectorate established.
1655. Jamaica acquired by contest and capitulation.
1660. The monarchy re-established by the recall of Charles II. from exile.
1662. The Royal Society received a liberal charter and organized.
1663. The Public Intelligencer, newspaper, began to be printed.
1665. The "Great Plague" devastated London and the provinces.
1667. The Newmarket races established by King Charles II.
1667. Important ports established in South Africa.
1678. The "Popish Plot" of Titus Oates created a panic.
1679. The habeas corpus act passed and put into operation.
1688. Flight of James II. from the kingdom. William and Mary established.
1690. Battle of the Boyne. Defeat and flight of James II.

Skeletons in the Sand.

A ghastly discovery was made a few days ago by a fisherman on President's island, two miles south of Memphis, Tenn. Six human skeletons were found on the sand bar opposite Jacksonmount Park. Their identity is a mystery, but river men believe they are some of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer Gold Dust, which burned a few years ago. The skeletons were found six feet apart, imbedded in the sand

The Rugged Child

is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Harlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

Your Strength Renewed

AND YOUR RUNDOWN SYSTEM BUILT UP AND REORGANIZED.

A few bottles of S. S. S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depressed, languid feeling, and lack of energy, your blood is not right, and needs purifying.

S.S.S. Will thoroughly clear away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.

"I have used your medicine often for the past eight years, and feel safe in saying that it is the best general health restorer in the world."
F. H. GIBSON, Batesville, Ark.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Uncle Sam's Auction House.

An interesting portion of the dead-letter office is the room in which an accumulation is made of those articles on which an insufficient amount of postage is paid, or which have been incompletely or wrongly addressed. It is a most heterogeneous collection, ranging in kind from skulls to confectionery, and in value from 1 cent to $1,000. Sales of these articles are held annually, after they have been held for claim for over two years, and after every effort has been exhausted to find the owners, the parcels become matters of public investment. Most of the packages contain articles of too small value to be sold separately, so parcels containing the contents of several packages are made up and sold at an average price of 60 cents each. The attempt is made to have the articles in each package worth that amount. The sale is held in December, before the holiday season, and continues for about a week. The proceeds, like the money found in unclaimed letters, is delivered to the third assistant postmaster general for deposit in the United States treasury.

Miracles Not Ended Yet.

WHAT A MINISTER SAYS OF

SWAMP-ROOT.

Sageville, N. Y. May 12, 1893.

Gentlemen:—For years I suffered with **kidney and liver trouble.** Doctor after doctor treated me with no avail. I grew worse and was in despair of ever being any better. What agony I endured when the attacks came on, rolling on the floor, screaming and half crazy! Nothing but morphine would quiet me. It seemed death would be a relief from my suffering. My stomach was in a terrible condition, food, what little I ate, distressed me, my complexion was yellow; bowels constipated; I was only able to walk as far as the front porch. A friend recommended your **Swamp-Root.** I began to take it at once.

Swamp-Root Cured Me.

After passing off from my system a fearful amount of poisonous matter, imagine my joy to find I was decidedly better. My improvement after that was rapid and uninterrupted and in six months I was completely cured.

Rev. Wm. H. Van Deusen.

At Druggists, 50 cent and $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

25 Years in the POULTRY YARD

108 Pages. 45th Edition. Written five years after I had learned to make Hogs and Poultry a success. A plain, practical system, easily learned; describes all of their diseases and their remedies. **How to make Hens lay Eggs. Cholera, Gapes and Roup** you need not have. Price, 25c.; one cent a year for my experience. You can learn it in one day. With it a FREE Catalogue; 25 varieties illustrated, a sketch of my life, etc. A. E. LANG, COVE DALE, KY.

SHEPPARD'S STOVES AND RANGES

The Best for Either Heating or Cooking.

Excel in Style, Comfort and Durability.

260 KINDS AND SIZES. EVERY ONE WARRANTED AGAINST DEFECTS.

ASK YOUR STOVE DEALER

To show you SHEPPARD'S LATEST CATALOGUE. If no dealer near you write to

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE SOUTH.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

WITH

THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Manufd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

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AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 60c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free samples address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

PHILAD'A BIRD FOOD Co's. BIRD BITTERS.

When everything else fails to restore the song of the feathered warbler, a few drops of Bird Bitters, mixed with the drinking water will evoke a flood of sweet melodies, and will infuse new life and vitality into the household pet. Very often their magical effects are produced in a few minutes. Sent by mail for 25c. Bird Book Free. Bird Food Co., 400 N. 3d St., Philad'a, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. OCT. 19

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

o—o

Wisdom is an open book to those who will profit by past experience.

Just In An entire new line of Ladies' Coats and Wraps Lastest ideas from the best New York manufacturer.

Exclusive Styles :-: :-: Lowest Prices.

o—o

SIDE BAND SUITINGS

The latest novelty for Ladies' Suits. Stylish. No where else in town.

o——o

— Hop Sacking at Racket Prices. —

o—o

Silks! - Silks! - Silks!

KOM AND C.

o—o

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. Sallie Kline departed Tuesday on a visit to friends near Bellefonte.

——Squire Houseman, of Tusseyville, was in the town on Tuesday morning.

——Messrs. M. F. Rossman and H. Rossman, of Tusseyville, were in town yesterday.

——Mr. J. C. Bible, of Centre Hill, made us a call on Saturday, while in town.

——Henry Boozer left Tuesday morning for Chicago to attend the World's Fair.

——E. M. Huyett was off to Ohio last week buying a lot of cattle, returning home Saturday.

——David Meyer, James Durst and Samuel Kreamer got back from the World's Fair on Tuesday.

——John Spangler and wife left Monday for Hastings, Pa., on a visit to their sons at that place.

——Among those who returned recently from the World's Fair the past week, were Miss Jennie Kreamer and Miss Mame Meyer.

——Mrs. Jones, of Clarion, Pa., and Mrs. Moore, of Altoona, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street.

——Mr. W. W. Boob and wife were among those who took their departure from Centre Hall Tuesday morning to take in the wonderful sights of the white city at Chicago.

——Mr. James Duck, Landlord Ruhl and wife, of Spring Mills, and Mr. N. W. Ream, of Farmers Mills, are among those from this valley now at the Fair.

——Mrs. Lavina Frantz, of Tusseyville, accompanied by Mrs. Daniel Fleisher, were pleasant callers at the REPORTER office last Thursday, and inspected the art preservative.

——We regret to learn that the condition of our townsmon, J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., shows very little, if any, improvement. He is unable to attend to his office work himself and is part of the time confined to bed. While his health seems very poor there is still hope for recovery and his friends trust that such will ultimately be the case.—Millheim *Journal.*

Trial Sermons.

We have been requested to announce that trial sermons will be preached by Rev. G. M. Boyer, of Huntingdon co., in the congregations of the Centre Hall Lutheran charge, as follows:

At Spring Mills, Saturday evening, Oct. 28.

In Georges Valley, Sunday morning October 29. At Union Church afternoon, same day, and at Centre Hall in the evening, same day.

At Tusseyville, on Monday evening, Oct. 30.

Railroad Officers Elected.

J. W. Gephart, of Bellefonte, has been elected general superintendent of the central railroad from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, and Frank Warfield, for many years employed in the Beech Creek freight office at Jersey Shore junction, has been chosen general freight agent.

Jurors Chosen.

The following jurors have been chosen from Centre Hall and Potter township for the next term of court: J. C. Brown, H. W. Frantz, D. F. Luse, D. Wagner Geiss, Charles W. Slack and David Fye.

THEIR BUSY SEASON.

The Foundry Begins Manufacturing a Big Lot of Planters.

Along with the general brightening of business all over the country, Centie Hall has also felt the warmth of the rays of industry and on October 2, the Centre Hall Implement works began the manufacture of one thousand corn-planters.

The shops had been comparatively idle during the summer months, with work at about half time, but they are now running full time, with a busy season ahead which will last until next summer at least. The firm last year disposed of more planters than were manufactured any two years previous, and the success they met with in new territory encouraged the firm to build as many planters, if not more again this year. The planter is their principal article of manufacture but not the only one, as all kinds of farm implements are turned out here and sold all through the state.

The firm, Huyett, Rearick & Boozer, are hustlers, and the REPORTER wishes them all the success they deserve. That it is an important industry is noted from the fact that the firm has received offers from Boards of Trades in various towns in this part of the state, in which inducements were made to have them remove from Centre Hall.

A CHURCH DIVIDED.

Bellefonte Presbyterians at Variance Over the Use of Fermented Wine.

The climax was reached in the Presbyterian church at Bellefonte on Sunday over the question of the use of fermented wine for sacramental purposes. About twenty members, including two elders refused to partake of the wine on the ground that its being fermented rendered its use improper. The pastor Rev. Laurie, advocates the use of fermented wine.

The opposition to use of fermented wine comes largely from the members of the society of Christian Endeavor. This question was up before the presbytery two weeks ago, and although forty-five out of the seventy-five churches are now using unfermented wine for sacramental purposes, yet when it came to a vote, the advocates of the fermented juice won.

Wholesale Hospitality.

Our good sister town Bellefonte during the past summer dealt out hospitality with a big spoon and without grumbling. The M. E. conference, a large assembly, held its sessions there; next came the Lutheran dedication; then followed the Lutheran synod, another large body, and with its adjournment the Huntingdon Presbytery knocked at the door and was welcomed in. And still there is enough left to eat and to spare, in the town. Bellefonte showed great goodness to the workers in the good cause.

Charles S. Wolfe's Estate.

The distribution of the funds arising from the sale of property of the estate of the late Charles S. Wolfe, of Lewisburg, to the unsecured creditors, shows the estate to have been in a deplorable condition. The assets available for distribution amounted to $10,605 and the liabilities are $108,209. The genereal or unsecured creditors received 9.8 per cent. of their claims.

He Will Carry Coal.

The Shenandoah *Herald* says that a man by the name of Smith, who is said to hail from Mt Carmel, is seeking notoriety through the same channel that Guetling, the World's Fair trotter became a traveling curiosity. The Mt. Carmel man proposes carrying a scuttle of chestnut coal to Chicago, and on his arrival there will sell the coal as souvenirs.

Prospecting for Coal

Expert geologists and prospectors from the anthracite regions are prospecting for coal in this county. There has been found good indications of anthracite coal in Sugar Valley at different times, says the *Journal*, and the men who are now prospecting are able to determine whether or not it really exists in the section.

A Good Chance.

The Daniel Horner property, advertised by Esq. Houseman to be sold on next Saturday, is a desirable property to invest in an live on. Go and see the farm and attend the sale, and Esq. Houseman will show you every courtesy, as is his disposition.

Move to Mill Hall.

Mill Hall, the terminus of the new Bellefonte Central railroad, along with other booms, is to have a paper. The Sugar Valley *Journal* plant is to be removed from Loganton and located at Mill Hall, which will be a better location.

Being Frescoed.

The Reformed church in Bellefonte is closed for three weeks, as the interior is undergoing repairs. The ceiling and sides are being frescoed by W. F. Wise & Co., artists, of Tyrone.

——Piles of fall and winter goods at Lewins, Bellefonte. All latest styles and lowest prices to be had anywhere. Go and see before all gone.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

BORO GOVERNMENT.

The Walks and the Talks—The Rights and the Wrongs.

The work on our street, besides being a disgrace was so clearly unlawful on the part of the council that our citizens will justly protest against paying for what properly belonged to the pike company. Besides, the premises of Mrs. Odenkirk have been rendered not only inconvenient but dangerous to approach, and several premises opposite are left in about as bad a fix. The law, fortunately, gives the citizens full remedy and protects the taxpayers against a flagrant outrage of two or three persons who overflow with wisdom but are noted for always doing everything wrong, and if they are obliged in the end to pay for this outrage themselves it will be but simple justice, and take off some conceit.

A just complaint lies also in the matter of walks. Councilmen have unlawfully favored persons in the council, built their walks, repaired them, shoveled the snow from the same and paid for it all out of the boro funds to the amount of upwards of $500! and then, to cap the climax, impudent notices are sent out to the citizens to build and repair their walks. Favoritism and spite is what seems to be the study of some in the council. A number of citizens counted 13 ugly holes in the board walk of the greatest chap in the council and it remained thus for six weeks, and his little man Friday in the council told the writer the repairs on that walk would be charged to the boro, yet at the same time impudent notices were sent out to owners of lots similarly located to repair their walks altho their walks were in far better condition than the councilman's. The one signing these notices we will spare from printing a little secret, just now.

In the matter of streets and walks, we beg leave to add, the council has proceeded without system or law, and has practiced favoritism, discrimination and low spitework,

Notice is given to build walks on the vacant lots on the east side of pike at at lower end of town, where it is not at all needed, since there is a walk on the opposite side; and as the councilman has allowed it to be built at the expense of tax-payers who paid their own walks, it would be fair if he in the future kept up his walk, or else before others are notified to build walks let him refund the several hundred dollars unlawfully taken off the taxpayers to build and keep in repair the walk along his lots. That would be just and honest.

The taxpayers are talking these matters over to find "where they are at."

How to Keep Apples.

The keeping of apples during the winter largely depends on the mode of handling them when they are harvested. Apples that have fallen to the ground have become bruised to some extent, and will sooner or later begin to decay. Such apples should be made into cider, for vinegar, without delay. Apples that are to be stored should be picked from the tree and handled carefully, so as not to permit of the slightest injury to a single one, it being well known that where one rotten apple is in the barrel the others are liable to rot sooner than if all are sound.

Mining Company Fails.

The Juniata Mining and Manufacturing company of Tyrone, which owns extensive interests in Blair and Huntingdon counties, failed on Wednesday. The Blair county court appointed A. M. Laporte, of Tyrone, and A. W. Sims, of Rockhill Furnace, as receivers. The liabilities are placed at $35,000 and assets at $12,000. General R. A. McCoy was president of the company.—*Times.*

Pennsylvania Sabbath Schools.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath school association, now in session at Pittsburg, reports Pennsylvania as the strongest Sunday school state in the union in numbers of scholars and teachers. There are 9962 schools, 136,256 teachers and officers, and 1,247,320 scholars, making a grand total of 1,386,276 interested in Sunday school work.

Grand Millinery Opening.

Mrs. C. B. Boob will return next week from the city and will have a grand opening of fine millinery goods on October 27th and 28th, Friday and Saturday. The display will be larger and finer than ever before. Everybody is invited to come on the opening days. Ladies do not miss it.

Oyster Supper.

The ladies of the Union church at Tusseyville, on next Saturday afternoon and evening will hold an oyster supper in the basement of the church at Tusseyville. All are invited. Proceeds for repairing the church.

Resolutions Adopted.

The Christian Endeavor State Convention which met at Reading last week, adopted resolutions against the theatre, card playing, cigarette smoking and the tobacco habit.

Announcement.

Services for Sunday, October 22nd. Tusseyville at 10 a. m., Centre Hall at 2.30 p. m. W. J. WAGNER.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

A Decision Handed Down by the Supreme Court on Line Fences.

Among the decisions handed down by the supreme court at Pittsburg last week was one relating to partition or line fences. It has been held by many eminent lawyers that when the fence law of 1700 with regard to outside fences was repealed in 1889, that the act of 1842, which required the erection of line or partition fences, not being specified in the act, continued to remain a law. On the other hand lawyers of high standing claimed that the act of 1842 was repealed by implication when the act of 1700 was removed from the statute books. But Judge McClure held that the law of 1842 is valid and Judge Dean has sustained him in this view, the point of difference being where the supreme court held that in the case of Barber vs. Mensch, that the defendant should have seen that there was sufficient fencing to keep in his own cattle; notwithstanding the fact that there had existed between the litigants an agreement for each to keep up one-half of the fence. Hereafter then, according to Judge Dean's decision, a man who wishes to pasture cattle must see that the whole partition or line fence is sufficient to keep his cattle on his own premises, with the right to recover one-half of the costs of the fence from his adjoiner. In other words, the supreme court holds all agreements between parties for the maintenance of one-half by each will not stand and that the man who wishes to pasture his cattle must see to it that they do not damage his adjoiner. In cases where you have already built your half under an agreement your only remedy against your adjoiner who refuses to build his half is to construct the fence and then put viewers on under the act of 1842 to recover the cost of your adjoiner's half.—Lewisburg *News.*

Loose Headway.

Millheim is in the dark again as to an electric light plant. In the last half dozen years as many laudable enterprises have been projected by some of its enterprising citizens and all have gone by the board, we are sorry to say, just at the hour when success seemed certain. Among these was the knitting factory, the branch railroad and now the electric light. We don't conceive how to account for this; perhaps unwise heads make a "mish-mosh" by over-ruling the wiser ones. This is to be regretted, as it is a drawback that afflicts other towns. They make the most noise; know every thing best and in the end turn out to have known nothing and done nothing but stand in the way.

Delightful Weather.

The weather this month, thus far, has been unusually fine, save Friday last when there was a fierce rain storm which raged until next morning, and Saturday and Sunday there was a raw air; since Monday noon the weather changed to fine again. It is rare for us to have so delightful an autumn; the variegated colors of the forest foliage, lend an enchanting effect to the landscape and the rich green of the wheat fields add checkered beauty to the scene.

Literary Society.

On Friday afternoon last a literary society was organized in the Centre Hall Grammar School, under the direction of Prof. J. C. Kieffer, and the following officers were elected: president, Sumner Hosterman; vice-president, Harvey Van Pelt; secretary, Zilla McGeehon; treasurer, Anna Bartholomew. The society will hold its meetings in the school room on each Friday afternoon, at which times programs of suitable literary exercises will be rendered.

Married in Lock Haven.

Mr. Frank S. Musser, of Penn Hall, and Miss Maggie Runkle, of Tusseyville, were united in marriage on Thursday last at Lock Haven, at the residence of Mr. James High. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. B. Gruver, pastor of the Lutheran church, in the presence of a select number of friends and relatives. The bride is a daughter of Mr. James Runkle, of Tusseyville, and is a young lady held high in the esteem of her friends.

A Motley Crowd.

Monday morning four dirty looking specimens of humanity accompanied by three bears, entertained the population of Centre Hall with their antics and tricks. They did not reap a harvest in the town and their departure was as hurried as their entrance.

A Guard Rail is Cheaper.

The township of Shrewsberry, Lycoming county, will pay $850 because it did not have its public roads provided with a guard rail to prevent accidents. This will be a warning to Shrewsberry and it should prove just as beneficial to all of the other townships and boros in the State.

Pamphlet Laws Completed.

The pamphlet laws for 1893 have at last been indexed and printed, and are now being issued by the state department. One copy is sent to each county officer and to each justice of the peace throughout the state.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GETTING READY FOR ELECTION.

Voters to be Hidden From View by the Addition of Curtains in the Booth.

The county commissioners are now in the midst of the work preparatory to the holding of the election next month, made necessary by the new ballot law. While the law was modified in some respects at the last session of the legislation, it does not materially make changes which would lesson the preparatory labors. Secretary Harrity wil certify the nominations to the commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth and the commissioners will at once set to work to have the official ballots printed for the voters of this county.

Under the requirements of the new ballot law a curtain will be hung at every stall or compartment in which the voter prepares his ticket, thus shutting him from view entirely.

It will be news to most of the election officers to learn that the new ballot law imposes an additional duty on them, that of calling at the commissioners' office on the day before the election to receive and receipt for ballots for their respective districts.

A section of the law governing the distribution of the ballots reads as follows:

The commissioners of any county may, if they prefer, instead of sending the packages of ballots to the judges of any number of them in the manner aforesaid, notify the judges of the election districts for which the said commissioners are required to provide ballots, to come to the commissioners on the day before the election, at a time specified, and it shall be the duty of each of the said judges to come to the said office at that time and on presentation of his certificate of election as judge, to receive and receipt for one package of ballots, specimen ballots and cards of instructions for use in his election district. He shall keep the said package sealed and shall be responsible for the safe keeping thereof until the ballots are used at the election. In case a judge at the election is prevented by illness from performing the duties aforesaid he shall depute one of the inspectors.

Hicks on October.

Hicks predicts for the month of October as follows: About 9th and 10th it will again grow warmer and severe autumnal storms, with gales on lakes and seas. Snow north and west very probably. Storm period, 15th to 18th. will take on more wintry aspects generally, and will be followed by cold wave and freezing to the north. Secondary disturbance due about 22nd and 23rd, to be followed by bright, cold days and nights, up to storm 26th to 30th. This last period promises a smart dash of winter toward and following the close of its storms. Seamen and lake navigators should watch.

Married Near Bellefonte.

On Thursday last Mr. John Slack, one of Tusseyville's most respected citizens, was united in marriage to Miss Anna Miller. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. John Musser, brother-in-law of the bride, near Bellefonte. Rev. Noll, of the Reformed church performed the ceremony. Only the most intimate friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present. Immediately after the ceremony they returned to the home of the groom at Tusseyville, where they will make their future home.

Election Days Not Holidays.

One opinion has been given by the superintendent of public instruction on the acts of May 23 and 31, 1893, designating the days to be as holidays. He holds that the school boards throughout the state are not required to close the schools on the days designated as election days. On the contrary, he urges them to keep their schools in session on these days.

Outcome of Spite.

As o result of a bitter feud that has existed for some time between two school teachers in the village of Cool Spring, Jefferson county, Charles Shaffer threw a bottle of nitric acid into Carrier Thompson's face, burning it so badly that it is thought he will lose his eyesight.

It is Worth Trying.

It is said that if tea ground like coffee or crushed immediately before hot water is poured upon it, that it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilirating qualities.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

Should Have Kept Posted.

A Butler county miser, who is too mean to take a paper, was swindled out of $5,000 one day last week. A couple of strangers called at his house with a bag of stuff represented to be gold dust which they wanted to sell. They said it was the result of one of the recent railroad robberies in the west and they were afraid to take it to a bank and offered it to the miser at about half price. He was so tickled over the chance to make a speculation that he bit eagerly at the scheme and forked over $5,000 in greenbacks. The next day when he took the stuff to the bank he was told that it was not gold, but a fine assortment of brass filings.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

He Took a Tumble.

Michael McGonigal, at one time worth $100,000 and once a prominent coal operator and an active candidate in Cambria county for the Legislature, was convicted of robbing a freight car in the Blair county court Wednesday. He belonged to a gang of tramps who had committed many larcencies in Blair county.

Apple Shipments.

Apples are being shipped from our county to the west at a rate that leaves us to fear apple dumplings will be a failure among us and apple pies mighty thin under the top cover. Runners have been in the county the past three weeks buying up the apples, paying 40 to 50 cents for choice picked fruit delivered at the railroad.

Last Notice.

Being obliged to close up books, and having shown more than reasonable patience with all having unsettled mill accounts, in justice to ourselves we feel it a duty to place all such as remain unsettled after October 21st, in the hands of a justice for collection, without exception.

3t KURTZ & SON.

Grand Opening.

Grand opening of Fall and Winter clothing for Men, Boys and Children, to-day.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	10
Lard	18
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	10

Carmans.

Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.

Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.

Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.

Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.

Dress Trimmings. Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.

Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.

School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.

Carmans.